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STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS
NATIONAL LEADERS CONFERENCE
JULY 25 — AUG 3 1961

NINE years ago today the first wholly successful Arab revolt took place. A group of young officers rose, after years of careful planning and preparation, and swept away the feudal, autocratic monarchy which had ruled an unhappy and impoverished Egypt. There were few who regretted the passing of a dynasty whose last reigning monarch had become an international symbol of personal corruption, with an unsavoury private life, and an utter disregard for the welfare of his people.

REVOLUTION IN VAIN

Few revolutions have seen the light of day with so large a measure of international understanding and goodwill. And few are the revolutions that have brought disappointment so rapidly to so many initial well-wishers.

A new society arose on the ruins of the old. A system of state control has superseded the former form of government, and "etatism" is complete. Political freedom has disappeared and a single-party system has been introduced. The National Union Party is the state party. The press has been nationalized and the trade union organization is based on those in other totalitarian regimes.

In Abdul Nasser, the Egyptian nation found a leader of international stature, who has given the Egyptian people a purpose, diminished their sense of inferiority and instilled in them the beginnings of a feeling of national pride. But, unfortunately for the peace of the Middle East, Nasser's revolution assumed a role which converted Egypt from a possible centre of progress and example for the backward countries of the area to a base for international intrigue, revolution and agitation.

Nasser embarked on the path followed by many dictators. Instead of devoting his energies to the solution of the problems of Egypt — endemic disease, malnutrition, landlessness and a miserably low standard of living — he embarked on a policy of expansion and imperialism. In this policy he has failed. Thwarted by Israel, checked in Jordan, restricted in the Lebanon, curbed in the Sudan, frustrated in the Congo, and balked in Iraq, he has embarked on a negative policy of subversion, intrigue and sabre-rattling.

Lacking an ideology in his revolution, he has adopted the slogans of the Eastern bloc, while at the same time removing all those vestiges of Western liberalism which had penetrated the Egyptian consciousness. The range and scope of Eastern military aid are such as to make Nasser fatally dependent militarily on Eastern goodwill and to preclude any freedom of action. His specific policy of positive neutralism coincides with the interests of Soviet Russia in the area. His avowed first aim is to exclude Western influence from Africa and the Middle East, and in this, strangely enough, he is being aided by lavish grants from the West. His virulent anti-Israel policy does not reflect a popular urge in Egypt, but merely represents a personal decision by Nasser.

His Achilles heel is in the northern province of Syria which has been politically absorbed by the Egyptians, but not been overcome in spirit. Recent events have indicated that all is not well in Syria and that disillusionment is not restricted to any particular group of the population. The lesson of Syria has not been lost on the Arab world.

Nasser enters his tenth year in power standing at the head of armies which he has created with the publicized intention of destroying Israel. His choice was between imperialist aims and warlike intentions and devoting all his efforts towards improving the lot of his people. He has preferred to pursue his present dangerous policy. He might have joined the all-too-small group of great Arab leaders. Now it appears that he will share the fate of all dictators.

U.S. Defence Chief To Paris for Talks

WASHINGTON (AP). — Secretary of Defence Robert NcNamara and several of his top assistants flew to Europe yesterday for a long week-end of defence conferences in connection with the Berlin crisis.

They will meet in Paris with Gen. Lauris Norstad, Commander of NATO forces, to discuss administration plans for countering the Russian threat, and on Monday they will continue to London for a meeting with British Defence Minister Harold Watkinson.

Meanwhile, President Kennedy expects to have in his hands by today the first draft of the important address he will deliver on Tuesday concerning the strengthening of national defence. He will follow through with a message on Wednesday, spelling out how to translate his measures into legislative action.

In Buckingham, England, Lord Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, last night urged Premier Khrushchev to "drop the weapon of ultimatum" and negotiate for a settlement of the Berlin crisis.

At a Conservative Party rally, Lord Home coupled his plea for moderation with a stern warning to Britons to beware of Communist leaders who "openly plot to bring us down."

Tito Sees World On 'Brink of War'

BELGRADE (AP.) — President Tito yesterday declared that the world at present is "on the most dangerous brink of war" and called on all peace-loving people to oppose the present trend in world affairs.

In a statement to the press issued at Brioni, his vacation island, Marshal Tito said, "It is a fact that those who at present dispose with military force do not speak any more of peace but of war.

"The picture of the present situation seems to me quite similar to that on the eve of the Second World War. There is a feverish armament race with the most destructive weapons of war, preparations for mobilization of new military continents instead of diminishing are under way.

President Tito called for "energetic action of all peace-loving forces in the world" and stressed the need "for a powerful voice of condemnation and protest against irresponsible attempts to bring the world to the biggest catastrophe."

Bonn to Double Refugee Airlift

BERLIN (Reuter). — Plans are ready to fly 1,500 East German refugees a day from West Berlin to West Germany next week if necessary, a refugee official stated yesterday.

Despite reports of stricter controls by East German police on trains and railway stations, East Germans continued to pour into West Berlin yesterday.

Condition of Indian President Worsens

NEW DELHI (UPI. — The condition of President Rajendra Prasad took a sudden serious turn yesterday and doctors attending him said that a drop in blood pressure is "causing some anxiety."

A medical bulletin said: "The President had a restless night yesterday ... Another blood transfusion was given. The setback has weakened his general condition."

All cabinet members, including Premier Nehru, have cancelled all travelling plans. The President had a sudden attack of haematemesis (blood vomiting) on Wednesday when he was preparing to go on a tour of southern India.

German Church: 'Godless' To be Anti-Semitic

BERLIN (Reuter).—The German Protestant Church Congress here yesterday branded as "Godlessness" any form of hostility towards the Jews.

The Congress attended by about 8,000 people, called on people who took part in preparing measures for racial persecution during the Nazi era to quit high posts in public life.

Soviets Claim Lead In Nuclear Subs

MOSCOW (AP). — "Izvestia" on Friday night declared that the Soviet Union's nuclear rocket armed submarines have a greater speed than those of the U.S.

It also claimed the Soviet Union has more submarines of this type than America.

The claims were made in an article which attacked Mr. Robert Kennedy for a speech made July 15 at the launching of the nuclear-powered Polaris missile submarine John Marshall at Newport News, Virginia, warning Russia not to misjudge U.S. strength.

The article made no mention of how many such submarines Russia has, merely saying the Soviet Union has them "in a greater quantity" than the U.S. and "in the necessary quality."

Mengele Arrest Not Confirmed

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP).— An Interpol agent returned from Mato Grosso yesterday saying he believes a man arrested there is not ex-Nazi Dr. Joseph Mengele.

The agent, Amoroso Neto, said he brought with him to Mato Grosso, near the Paraguayan border, a "witness" from a Nazi concentration camp who knew the Nazi fugitive and that the witness could not identify the man held as Mengele.

Police identified the man detained in Mato Grosso as Joseph Kanat.

Neto said Kanat, though he speaks German, is a Czech. The agent said Kanat is to be investigated further, however, because some of his statements have been contradictory.

Mengele has a price of 20,000 marks on his head, offered by the West German Government, which charges him with giving fatal injections to camp inmates and selecting those to die.

On Friday, the Brazilian news agency Meridional reported the arrest of a man resembling Mengele near the Paraguayan border. The arrested man was reported to possess features similar to those of Mengele as described in a recent magazine article.

Grissom Safe from Space After Ducking in Atlantic

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP). — Astronaut Virgil I. Grissom successfully thundered 118 miles into the sky on Friday only to wind up with a scramble for life from his flooded spacecraft and a swim.

Grissom was plucked wet but unscathed from the Atlantic Ocean 308 miles southeast of here by a helicopter only two minutes after abandoning his rapidly-filling capsule.

The 12m. instrument-laden capsule, "Liberty Bell 7," sank beyond hope of recovery in 16,800 feet of water.

On his flight, Grisson attained a top speed of 5,280 miles per hour and thus became the fastest American ever, and the second American into space. Alan Shepard was launched into space on May 5.

The first words spoken by the terse-talking, 35-year-old Grissom upon landing upon the recovery ship, the carrier Randolph, were these: "Give me something to blow my nose. My head is full of water."

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said Grissom reported the capsule's side escape hatch blew off accidentally before the craft was hooked to a helicopter. Grissom said he removed a safety pin preparatory to opening the exit and the explosive bolts which kept it secure fired inexplicably.

As soon as the hatch blew off, apparently, the seas rushed in. Grissom, in effect, floated out as he had been taught to do in training for such an emergency, and swam 70 feet before being picked up.

Gets Medal

Grissom later received the NASA's Distinguished Service Medal.

During his flight Grissom became so enthralled by the view from his 19-inch high "picture window" that he reported he momentarily forgot to carry out his assigned chores. At one point he exclaimed, "The sun is really bright."

Nine minutes after launching and as he re-entered the atmosphere, Grissom reported, "I feel good. Everything is looking good."

On the flight Grissom controlled his ship by releasing hydrogen peroxide gas from small jets. He made the ship yaw, pitch and roll.

NASA officials said that the loss of the capsule was not expected to slow U.S. preparations for an orbital [illegible] later this year or in early 1962. Robert C. Gilruth, Project Mercury Director, said most of the vital information needed for the orbital programme was obtained through telemetry (radio data recorders).

Auschwitz Killers Going on Trial

FRANKFURT (AP). — The Chief State Attorney for Frankfurt has filed papers to bring 24 men to trial for their part in wartime mass murders at Auschwitz concentration camp.

The main defendant in the case is Richard Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz, where the Nazis killed two million persons between 1940 and 1945.

Baer was arrested last December at Sachsenwald, near Hamburg, where he had been hiding and working as a wood-cutter. Other defendants, many of whom are under arrest, all have been located and are available for trial, but some are ill and cannot be arrested.

The Prosecutor has obtained arrest warrants for 17 other persons under strong suspicion of having had a part in the Auschwitz killings. Police have not been able to trace them, however.

The Auschwitz defendants were culled from a list of some 1,000 possible suspects which the Frankfurt Prosecutor's Office had gleaned from thousands of documents and testimony of over 1,000 witnesses, including 800 former camp inmates.

In Berlin, Erich Gnewuch, 55-year-old former S.S. man held on suspicion of killing Jews in the Minsk area during the war, hanged himself in his prison cell yesterday, a day after his arrest.

Eichmann: Views Slowly Changed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann was subjected to a lengthy examination in the Jerusalem District Court Friday morning by Judge Benjamin Halevi. Dr. Halevi was the second judge of the three-man bench to interrogate the accused, following questioning by Dr. Yitzhak Raveh the previous day.

Eichmann said that he had slowly changed his views about the Nazi era, that he deeply regretted what had happened, but that legally he was responsible only as a man who *accepted* orders, and did not give them.

Dr. Halevi's persistent questioning extended the session 45 minutes beyond the usual recess time (Justice Landau, who insists on punctuality, passed several notes to Judge Halevi when he began to run over the time set for recess).

Judge Halevi, who finished his questions, was preceded by Judge Raveh whose questions were mixed: half factual, half dealing with the inner workings of the man.

When the court reconvenes tomorrow, Justice Landau is expected to begin questioning the witness. When he finishes, the depositions by the foreign witnesses will be submitted. It is possible that these may all be read on Monday.

(Trial Accounts on Page Four)

Bradfisch — 10 Years For Nazi Murders

MUNICH (INA). — A former S.S. major, Otto Bradfisch, 58, was sentenced Friday to 10 years in prison for the murder of thousands of World War Two prisoners.

Bradfisch and a fellow-defendant, Wilhelm Schulz, 51, were officers in command of S.S. *Einsatzkommandos* (extermination squads) during the war and murdered or ordered the murder of about 19,000 Jews and other "racially inferior persons."

Schulz was sentenced to seven years in prison. A third defendant, Oscar Winkler, 50, was sentenced to three-and-a-half years.

France, Tunisia Comply with UN Call for Immediate Cease-Fire

Liberia's Compromise Plan

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The U.N. Security Council yesterday called for an immediate cease-fire in the French-Tunisian fighting as an initial step in ending the dispute over the Bizerta naval base.

The 11-man Council's vote on the compromise plan submitted by Liberia was 10-0. Approval of the proposal was assured when France announced she would not participate. But her delegate, M. Armand Berard, said the resolution's implementation would mean the end of Tunisia's blockade of Bizerta base and reprisals against French citizens.

The interim move developed after Secretary-General Hammarskjold suggested such an appeal without waiting for conclusion of debate on the dispute over Bizerta.

The compromise plan, which was worked out during a recess in the Council debate after Mr. Hammarskjold had made his suggestion, also called for a return to the *status quo* and continuation of the Council debate.

The Council President, Mr. Leopoldo Benites, of Ecuador, said he wanted to impress "on both parties the grave responsibilities they both had in history and to implement the resolution as quickly as possible... The cease-fire must be immediate and all hostilities must be ended."

Mongi Slim (Tunisia) said he was sure the Tunisian Government would observe the resolutions, it being understood that in the return of all armed forces to their original positions there was no prejudice to the liberty and freedom of a sovereign, independent state, and Tunisia maintained the right to move civilian and police forces around outside Bizerta to maintain law and order.

It was "perfectly natural and normal" to interpret the resolution as a return to the situation on July 19, on the eve of the French "aggression." This meant, primarily, the return of all the paratroopers who were dropped on Tunisian soil in the afternoon of July 19, Slim said.

He added, however, that the problem was still unsettled. The Council must end the "aggression" and Tunisian territory must be free of all French forces.

M. Berard declared that he hoped the Tunisian statement did not mean Tunisia was reserving the right to continue actions against the base by civilians.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Platon Morozov, said that in voting for the resolution his country believed the appeal for a return of all forces to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

BULLETIN:

The Security Council late yesterday rejected a proposal by Liberia and the UAR calling for negotiations aimed at speedy withdrawal of French troops from Tunisia. The resolution received only four favourable votes.

As the Council reconvened for the evening session, the French delegate announced that his Government had ordered a halt to all military operations as soon as possible, except in self-defence, and was attempting to get the Tunisian military authorities to attend a conference today to discuss re-establishment of a peaceful status.

The Tunisian delegate said he was sure his Government would carry out the cease-fire terms in good faith, but added he was not as fortunate as the French delegate, since his communications with Tunis were slow — being routed through Paris.

Nasser Ready To Provide Help

Abdul Nasser told thousands of wildly cheering people in Cairo's Republican Square last night, "We are ready to extend to Tunisia all the assistance in the political or military fields she requires."

He was speaking on the eve of the anniversary of the July 23 Revolution of 1952 and his two-hour speech was broadcast live over the entire network of the UAR to the Arab world.

Meanwhile, an Arab League spokesman said last night that the League has called an emergency session of its Council to meet tomorrow to consider "France's aggression" against Tunisia in Bizerta.

Nasser Cements Grip on Economy

CAIRO (Reuter). — The Government's new series of nationalization measures, announced on Friday, was aimed at consolidating the state's grip on virtually every major branch of the country's economy, sources said here yesterday.

The Government will have at least a 50 per cent holding — not 51 per cent as reported on Friday — in 91 of the over 300 establishments affected, and will completely take over 98 companies.

Another decree said individual shares in any enterprise must not exceed EL10,000 or the Syrian equivalent. Any amount in excess of this will be taken over by the state against 15-year bonds yielding four per cent interest.

Abdul Nasser also issued a decree barring anyone from holding more than one post, whether in the Government, public institutions, companies, associations, or other bodies. It gives persons already holding multiple posts a month to choose which one they will retain.

Bid for Conference Today

The Tunisian and French Governments last night ordered their troops in Bizerta to cease fire, it was announced in Tunis and Paris.

The Paris announcement said that the French Government, obeying an urgent Security Council call for a cease-fire (see column 5), has ordered the French forces in Bizerta to halt operations and offer truce talks with the Tunisians.

It was thought in Paris that since the Tunisians accepted the U.N. Council's request for a cease-fire, the first practical step would be a Franco-Tunisian meeting to arrange the exact conditions for a truce and return to the *status quo*.

A French statement had earlier declared that all the objectives of the French command at Bizerta had been achieved, and the French Commander there, Admiral Maurice Amman, declared that the "freedom of the base and freedom of movement is assured."

The Commander added that the French were still being fired on "which obliges us to return the fire."

However, shortly afterwards, Tunis Radio announced the Tunisian Government order for its forces to cease all offensive operations.

The announcements came after heavy fighting in Bizerta on Friday night and yesterday. In Paris, it was announced that French losses up to Friday night were 12 dead and injured. Six hundred Tunisian soldiers were taken prisoner.

Tunisian casualties in the fighting are not yet known, but on Friday night over 60 truckloads of wounded were brought to Tunis and hundreds are believed to have died.

Earlier yesterday, President Bourguiba said in a broadcast from Tunis that resistance to French paratroops continued and that Bizerta was "only partly occupied." He said resistance would go on "so long as the affair is not settled on the political plane."

No Threats

Mr. Bourguiba did not threaten France or French citizens in Tunisia, but he stigmatized "French colonialism" and described the French claim to the huge Bizerta base as "the last sequel of colonialism and occupation on our soil." He said the only possible settlement was evacuation of Tunisia by the French.

All French citizens working in the Tunisian administration and public bodies, except medical and sanitary workers, have been sent on leave, the Tunisian Government announced last night.

After Friday night's heavy fighting, French troops, backed by armour, occupied Bizerta at dawn yesterday. There was continued fighting in the city where pockets of Tunisian resistance were being reduced by French tank and mortar fire.

Snipers fired at the French from rooftops and windows and one organized group offering resistance was reported in the Arab quarter.

But indication of firm control of the situation in Bizerta came in the afternoon when two groups of warships, with LST's, came through the narrow inlet leading into the lake area of Bizerta.

Firing yesterday evening was mainly confined to light arms, but at times 37-mm. guns mounted on light tanks were used to crush Tunisian resistance.

The intermittent rattle of sub-machineguns and other light weapons echoed constantly in the empty streets of the Arab town.

Tunisian resistance by then was carried out by isolated snipers and small groups only. One Tunisian soldier armed with a sub-machine-gun resisted paratroop attacks in a school building for about half an hour. Finally, he was silenced by a hail of bullets.

(Reuter, AP)

Bizerta is one of the biggest and most modern air and naval bases in the world.

The main feature is the 100 sq.km. lake linked by a 2.5km. wide channel to the Mediterranean. The four repair docks can handle the largest battleships. French warships have forced the channel into the inland lake.

Other installations include a sheltered submarine pool, two airfields with runways to take the heaviest modern bombers, and an underground electricity generator with an output sufficient to supply all Tunisia.

The base is built with a large number of installations underground and buildings so arranged that an atomic bomb would destroy only a number of them.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Gen. Karl Heinz Hoffmann, East German Defence Minister, has confirmed that East Germany will ask Soviet troops to stay on after the signing of a peace treaty "for as long as foreign troops remain in West Germany."

League Acceptance of Kuwait 'Null and Void,' Iraq Says

Iraq said yesterday that the Arab League decision on Friday to admit Kuwait is "null and void" and is a "glaring violation" of the League Charter which provides for a unanimous decision on the acceptance of new members.

The League Council, meeting in Cairo under the chairmanship of the Moroccan delegate, voted for Kuwait with the exception of the Iraqi delegate, who then walked out of the session.

The statement in Baghdad, issued by the Foreign Ministry, charged that the "irregular manner" in which the League dealt with the Kuwait situation showed that some Arab states were motivated by "narrow personal interests."

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry issued the first of a series of White Papers on "The Truth about Kuwait," which analysed Kuwait's relations with Iraq and Britain. The 30-page statement contained a map of Iraq including Kuwait with its borders extending into Saudi Arabian territory.

The White Paper declared that by the 1922 treaty between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Sheikh of Kuwait under pressure from Britain gave up one third of Kuwait (A'adha county) to Saudi Arabia.

In accepting Kuwait, the League backed its application for U.N. membership. It also:

- **Specified that Kuwait must demand the earliest possible evacuation of British forces from its territory;**
- **Warned Iraq not to use force for the annexation of Kuwait;**
- **Supported Kuwait should it wish to merge with, or federate with any other Arab League member;**
- **Urged the Arab countries to provide active support for Kuwait in order to preserve its independence should Kuwait request this;**
- **Ordered the Arab League Secretariat to implement immediately the Council's decisions.**

(Baghdad Radio, Reuter)

To Dr. Georg Stern,

our sincerest condolences on the passing away of your wife

Dr. Eva Stern

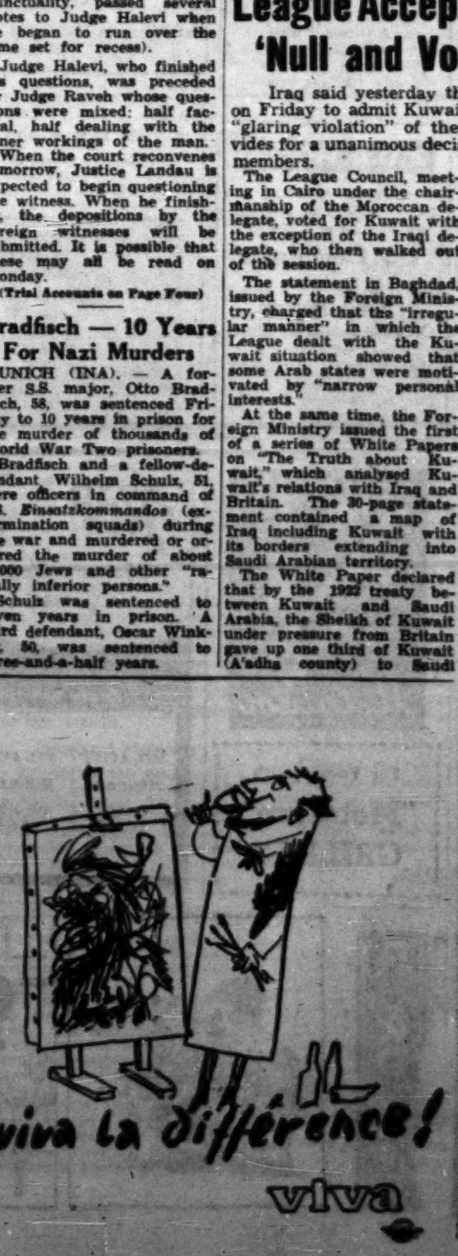
Management and Staff of
Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.

With deep sorrow and regret we announce the passing away, at the age of 80 years, of our beloved husband, father, father-in-law and grandfather

Jehoshua (Oskar) Scheiner

The funeral will take place today, July 23, 1961, at 11 a.m. from the "Assuta" Hospital, Tel Aviv. The funeral cortege will pass the deceased's residence at 16 Rehov Nezach Israel, Tel Aviv, on its way to the Nachlat Yitzhak Cemetery.

The Bereaved Family:
Chana Scheiner
Rachel and Leon Allwell
Shoshana and Arie Lentschicki
and his grandchildren
Zwi, Mina, Armana



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Social & Personal

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mrs. Sharett, entertained U.J.A. guests to tea at their home in Jerusalem yesterday. These include Mr. and Mrs. David N. Levitt and family, Great Neck, N.Y.; Mrs. Jack Goodman and Mrs. Robert Goodman, Indianapolis; Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Mosen, Baltimore.

•

The Swiss Ambassador and Mrs. Bruegger, accompanied by the First Secretary and Mrs. Bauermeister, visited the Technion on Thursday and were received by President Y. Dori. They also visited the Dagon silo where they were received by Managing Director Dr. Reuben Hecht.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

SUNDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia — 0835. Air France 182 from Paris — 1500. El Al 220 from New York, Paris — 1650. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva — 1700. El Al 313 from Istanbul — 1915. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2010. El Al 402 from Rome — 2030. Air France 134 from Paris and Rome — 2110. El Al 412 from Vienna — 2110. Swissair 332 from Zurich and Athens — 2145. Sabena 575 from Brussels and Vienna — 2225. El Al 432 from London and Zurich — 2400. Cyprus Air 67 from Nicosia — 2440.

DEPARTURES: TWA 900 to Athens, Rome, Paris, New York — 0645. El Al 421 to Zurich and London — 0650. El Al 411 to Rome and Vienna — 0800. El Al 221 to Paris and New York — 0900. Alitalia 453 to Rome — 0910. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London — 1030. El Al 401 to Rome — 1100. El Al 311 to Istanbul — 1300. Air France 182 to Teheran. New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo — 1600. B.O.A.C. 310 to Teheran — 1745. El Al 701 to Teheran — 2245. El Al 101 to Athens, Leopoldville and Johannesburg — 2400.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Tajer, 33 Keren Kayemet, 22292.

TEL AVIV: Avramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24843. Moshkowitz, 35 King George, 32295. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 32295. RAMAT YITZHAK: Israel, 35 Tel Hai, 72369. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. PETAH TIKVA: Rassi, Rothschild-Herzl, 911710. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov. BEHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. NATANYA: Geva. HERZLIYA: Dr. Zablocky.

HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87, Herzl, 3211.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 32973. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Ben Hur, 17 Shikun Rassco, 21438. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mabler, 89 Arlosoroff, 51390. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, 9

CHEN: Exodus
EDEN: Tarzan and the Amazons
EDISON: Le Bossu
HABIRAH: Seven Ways from Sundown
JERUSALEM: It Started with a Kiss
OR GIL: Mein Kampf
ORNA: Pinky
ORION: The Spider's Web
RON: Roose and his Brothers (7, 9.20)
SEMADAR: Mogli Perioolosa
STUDIO: Mother Don't Leave Me
TEL OR: The Scarlet Pimpernel
ZION HALL: Vice Raid

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Tarzan the Magnificent
ARMON: School for Scoundrels
BEN YEHUDA: Surrender Hell (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.45)
CHEN: The Sins of Rachel Cade (4, 7.15, 9.15)
EDEN: My Happiness Only with You
ESTHER: All the Fine Young Cannibals
GAT: Wild Strawberries (7.30, 9.30)
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Ni vu... ni connu...
MIGDALOR: Upstairs and Downstairs
MOGRABI: Les Femmes Ingenues
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Maxie
PARIS: Ocean's 11
PEER: Shane
SHDEROTH: Never on Sunday
TAMAR: Old Yeller (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
TCHELET: Eugen Onegin
TEL AVIV: Count Five and Die
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAFON: Can-Can
ZAMIR: The Story of My Mother
RAMAT GAN: Violent Playground (7.30, 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Le Nuit des Traitres
ARMON: Gli Amori di Ercole
ATZMON: Sergeant Rutledge
CHEN: Lesson in Love (5/5, 9)
EN DOR: Sink The Bismark (5.45, 9)
GAL OR: The Last Dance
MAY: Inherit the Wind
MIRON: Pollyanna
MORIAH: The Misfits
ORAH: There was a Crooked Man
ORION: The Virgin Spring
ORLY: Los Grandes Pueblos (5.45, 9)
PEER: Too Hot to Handle (4, 6.45, 9)
TAMAR: I Aim at the Stars

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Persia to Expel Soviet Attache

TEHERAN (Reuter). — Persia is to demand the recall of the Soviet Military Attaché here because his car was seen among pro-Mossadegh National Front demonstrators who clashed with police and troops in the streets on Friday night, an authoritative source said yesterday.

The source said the Soviet Ambassador would be informed of this today.

The demonstrations were in support of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, former Prime Minister, who nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Abadan in 1952.

The Front declared that about 150 persons were arrested. Police in a communique which did not give a figure, said those arrested "will be severely punished."

In swoops Friday night and at dawn yesterday police arrested all prominent Front leaders.

Less State Control For Soviet Economy

LONDON (Reuter). — Moscow Radio yesterday announced a step to decentralize state control over the Soviet economy.

It said the State Control Commission of the Soviet Council of Ministers will hand over some of its functions to control commissions of the 15 Soviet Republics while continuing to supervise the carrying out of central Government decisions on economic development.

The change has been made necessary by the growing development of the national economy, the need to control the fulfilment of economic tasks on a republican level, and the need to increase state discipline, the radio said.

Seven Top Japanese Communists Ousted

TOKYO (AP). — The Japanese Communist Party has expelled seven leaders who resisted its militant, anti-American line.

The seven were considered followers of Moscow's softer policy stressing peaceful coexistence rather than the violent "Hate America" line of Peking.

The expulsion indicated the party's "main current" is determined to enforce its militant thinking at the party Congress starting on Tuesday.

Japan-U.S. Impasse Over A-Sub Entry

TOKYO (AP). — The "Asahi Shimbun," reported from Washington yesterday that Japan and the U.S. are deadlocked over an American proposal to send U.S. nuclear-powered submarines into Japanese ports.

U.N. Council

(Continued from Page 1)

their original positions meant, above all, that the French troops who had invaded Tunisia must immediately stop their "aggression" and withdraw from that part of Tunisian territory which they had occupied.

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Charles Yost, immediately supported the resolution.

Before introducing the interim resolution for an immediate cease-fire, Liberia had joined the UAR in tabling a resolution which also called for the withdrawal of French reinforcements from Bizerta and negotiations on speedy French evacuation of all forces from Tunisia.

Britain and the U.S. had also tabled a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire, return to the *status quo*, and prompt negotiations to settle Franco-Tunisian differences.

A French spokesman later stressed that M. Berard did not announce France would abstain in the voting on the cease-fire move, but that France "would not participate."

The spokesman noted that M. Berard emphasized that the non-participation in the vote was because France had been asking for a cease-fire from the beginning and it would be paradoxical for France to urge herself to do what she had been asking all along.

M. Berard also made it clear that the non-participation was not an abstention under Chapter VI of the U.N. Charter which bars a party to the pacific settlement of a dispute from voting.

This gave added stress to his intention to preserve France's veto rights when the wider questions raised by the UAR-Liberian resolution are pressed.

On Friday, Tunisia's Mongi Slim, the UAR delegate, Farid Chehlaoui, and the Soviet delegate, Mr. Platon Morozov, charged in the opening debate that France was guilty of aggression against Tunisia and its civilians. They demanded that the fighting be halted by a special Council order, which would instruct France to remove her troops.

The French delegate, M. Armand Berard, said Tunisia was guilty of firing the first shots at a time when France was ready to negotiate on the removal of its troops from Bizerta. In a reply in the Council, M. Berard denied Tunisian charges that the French had used fire bombs against the Tunisians.

Mr. Morozov then asked the French delegate what was meant when he said France would be ready to renew negotiations: "Will the object of these negotiations be the complete withdrawal of French troops from the base at Bizerta and the whole territory of Tunisia? If the answer is "no," then what would be the object of the negotiations?"

M. Berard made no move to answer.

Korean Junta Sacks Foreign Minister

SEOUL (AP). — The South Korean military junta yesterday shook up Premier Song Yo Chan's Cabinet, giving the Premier the additional job of Foreign Minister and placing new emphasis on economics.

Song replaced retired Lt.-Gen. Kim Hon Il, at 63 the oldest man in the Cabinet, who reportedly had been close to ousted Premier and junta chairman Lt.-Gen. Chang Do Young.

The military government created the Economic Planning Agency, a "super ministry" to plan and coordinate all economic policies and measures under the directorship of Finance Minister Kim Yu Taek.

UK Firm Wins Libel Damages of £217,000

LONDON (AP). — A property investment firm and its chairman won a £117,000 damage verdict on Friday against the "Daily Mail" for libel. It was the biggest such award in British history.

The firm and chairman had won a £100,000 verdict only the day before in a libel suit against the "Daily Telegraph." The plaintiffs were Rubber Improvements, Ltd., and its Chairman, John Lewis.

Both suits were based on stories carried by the "Telegraph" and "Mail" two years ago, stating that the Metropolitan Police fraud squad had begun an investigation of the firm after a sudden plunge in the price of its stock.

LIZ. — Elizabeth Taylor left the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Hollywood Friday after plastic surgery to remove a scar on her throat, the result of a recent operation.

Cables in Brief

RETURN — The latest batch of 655 Koreans emigrating to North Korea left Niigata, Japan yesterday aboard two Soviet repatriation ships bringing the total of such emigrants to 68,077 persons since December 14, 1959.

CEYLON. — The Ceylon Government yesterday lifted the three-month-old curfew in the Tamil-speaking Northern Province, which was clamped down on April 17, when the Government proclaimed a state of emergency in answer to a widespread civil disobedience campaign in support of Tamil language rights.

CYPRUS. — Cyprus will not celebrate the first anniversary of its independence on August 16, it was officially announced in Nicosia yesterday, but President Makarios will hold a reception at the presidential palace to receive guests who wish to congratulate him.

FAIR. — Contracts worth £16m. have been signed with British firms following visits by businessmen to the Soviet Exhibition in London. Orders worth £1m. had been placed for metal-cutting machine tools, printing machines, excavators, fork-lift trucks, timber and foodstuffs.

NASSERS. — Two brothers of Col. Abdul Nasser of the U.A.R., Eza el Arab Abdul Nasser, 40, and Shawky Abdul Nasser, 35, arrived in London from Copenhagen on a four-day holiday visit Friday. Both work for a private Egyptian publishing company.

SACKED. — Police in Nice, French Riviera, said yesterday bands of unidentified youths sacked a Catholic chapel and a synagogue there during the night, and caused damage estimated at tens of thousands of new francs by destroying organs, altars and statues.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

• **Jewish Agency Closed:** — There will be no receiving of the public today because of Tisha B'Av.

• **Christian Fellowship:** — Vespers at 6.30 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Lounge following carillon music from Tower.

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:**— Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too. Pension Geiger Bar Restaurant, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 22185.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

No Hadassah tours today because of Tisha B'Av.

• **New Israeli Films:**— Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon till 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:**— Drawings by Jane Hillman-Schacherl; collages by Judith Yellin-Gaertner, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions. New Excavations at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

The Bezalel National Museum will be closed on July 23, Tisha B'Av.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosl Bergner, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23835. Daily 9-1, 4-7.

• **Zoo:**— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "Julius Caesar," 8.30. Ohel: "Haketuba", 8.30.

• **Dine and Dance:**— Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42417. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Zidon Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists, Tel. 22973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.

"Pagoda" Restaurant. Exclusive. 317 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 42516.

• **Savyon:** — For dancing & international atmosphere the JET CLUB, Avia Hotel—Savyon, Israel's newest, most attractive.....

• **Tourist Service:** — Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26525, 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

• **Tours:** — Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:**— Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass, Pre-historic finds in coastal region, Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5.

Photographs by Martin Koretz (England), opening at Z.O.A. House, 5.30 p.m.

Tel Aviv Museum:

1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. Selections of Israel Art: Selections from Museum's collection. Daily 10-1, 4-7; Fri. & Sat., 10-1.

2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. Lutka Pink — oil paintings. Dan Hoffner — oil paintings, watercolours, sketches, daily, 10-1, 4-7. Friday, 10-1, Saturday, 6-10 p.m.

• **Yiddish Theatre:** — Yosef Buloff troupe, "Tevya and His Seven Daughters", Ora, 9 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — All Haifa museums closed today.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

NAHAL ALEXANDER

• **Fishermen's Club:**— Nahal Alexander Fishery, open daily for sailing and sea-food. Dance band and floor show evenings, except Sunday and Thursday. Tues.: Arkadie Krushini, Fri.: Alisa Kashi and Izzi Maya. Sat.: Ayalon Troupe.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m.; 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.20 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.58 Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Schubert: Overture in C (in the Italian Style) (Conductor Antal Dorati); Saint Saens: Violin Concerto No. 3 in D minor (Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin); Tchaikovsky: Suite from "Swan Lake" (Conductor: Joseph Levine). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.30 Messages to Immigrants. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.20 "Israeli Music"; A programme on the works of Giora Schuster, presented by Natan Mishori. 6.00 News from United Nations. 6.15 Jewish Folklore. 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 The Eichmann Trial Report. 7.45 Announcements. 7.50 Light Music. 8.20 New Recordings of Classical Music. 8.50 Bible Reading, Joke chaps. 3 & 4. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Election Campaign for the Fifth Knesset. 10.15 Piano Duets, played by Pnina Saltzman and Eliahu Rudiakoff: Schubert: 1) Fantasia in F minor, 2) Two Marches; Poulenc: Sonata; Dvorak: Two Slavonic Dances; 10.57 "A Moment of Poetry." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme

3.30 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Tunes and Melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New records. 6.17 The Week's movies. 6.40 "The Soloist." 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "20 Questions" — Quiz by Shmuel Rosen. 10.00 From the Newsroom. 10.02 Music from Films. 10.32 Quiet Music. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.45 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.30-1.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Newsreel. 10.35 Music. 10.44 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Newsreel. 7.05 Music. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Requests. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Light Music. 7.30 "Science in Uniform." 7.45 Requests for Classical Music: Works by Gounod & Rachmaninoff. 8.30 Army Diary. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 "Please Meet" — Lerner & Loewe. 10.25 Evening Melodies. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.44, 16.77 & 12.30)

7.15-7.45 News, News Comment, Art & Literature.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (494 & 486 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Housewives' Choice. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Strange Last Words. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Edmundo Ros. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Women's Magazine. 2.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 Monday Matinee.

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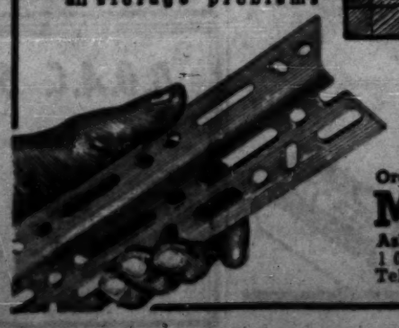
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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
July 23, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Sussman, Berinson and Cohn.

H. Lavar & Partners, Appellants v. Aharon Rovna, Respondent (C.A. 124/60)

Deceased's Statement Which is Both Advantageous and Disadvantageous Admissible

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court, delivered on February 16, 1960 (in C.A. 255/58).

The appellants, Hal Lavar & Partners, sued Aharon Rovna for payment of IL1700 worth of goods which they had supplied to him.

Part of the evidence produced by the appellant firm was a notebook kept by the late Mr. Lavar, in which he had noted down in black pencil the orders given him by Mr. Rovna and, next to them, in red pencil, the dates on which these orders had been filled.

Judge Schall, of the Haifa District Court, refused to admit the red pencil annotations as proof, holding that they were inadmissible as they were to the advantage of the deceased.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court, Dr. Waks appeared for the appellants and Mr. Het for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Sussman, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the rule is that any statement made by a person, since deceased, is admissible if it is to his disadvantage, the presumption being that whatever a person says to his disadvantage is true. But when a statement may be both advantageous and disadvantageous at one and the same time to the deceased — as, for example, in a case where the deceased had noted down that he had received interest and the plaintiff seeks to use this as proof that the deceased had given a loan — then any attempt to use it to the advantage of the deceased may be challenged on the grounds that it is hearsay, as the deceased is no longer available for cross-examination.

There is some difference of opinion in English jurisprudence, he continued, as to whether such a statement which is simultaneously advantageous and disadvantageous may be admitted as evidence in favour of a plaintiff (see Taylor v. Witham, 1876, 3 Ch. D. 605; and R. V. Worth, 1843, 114 E.R. 847). But the Israel Supreme Court has already held that a statement of this nature is admissible as a whole for whatsoever purpose it may be required (see C.A. 6/51, P.D. 5/56 and Wigmore On Evidence, 2nd ed. p. 1457) and in so doing followed in the footsteps of Taylor v. Witham. This ruling, Justice Sussman emphasized, applies only to the admissibility of a statement made by a person since deceased; whereas the question as to whether the statement has any value as evidence is an entirely different one, this being up to the court to decide in the light of all the circumstances.

In the case under consideration, he continued, the District Court had been inclined to regard the orders noted in black in the deceased's notebook as being to his disadvantage. The only question which had troubled the court was whether the red pencil entries, which testified to the execution of the orders and without which there could be no claim for payment, were also admissible. And this was decided in the negative.

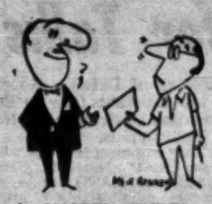
In this the District Court had erred, however, held Justice Sussman. For the manner in which the red pencil entries were made indicates a close connection between them and the black pencil entries. And on the basis of the ruling that an entry which is *prima facie* to the deceased's disadvantage may also be admissible as evidence to his advantage (for example an entry noting receipt of interest may be admitted as proof of a loan) it would be possible to hold — as he in fact did — that if there were a series of entries bound up and interconnected with one another, part of which were to the advantage and part to the disadvantage of the person who made them, then the whole document would be admissible and could be relied on to the advantage of that person (see also The Swiftsure, 1900, 82 L.T. 389).

In the present case, therefore, held Justice Sussman, the case should be returned to the District Court to decide on the weight of the evidence contained in the deceased's notebook which the appellants had unsuccessfully sought to produce during the original hearing of their action.

Appeal allowed. Costs of IL250 to be awarded according to results of District Court decision.

Judgment given on May 10, 1961.

IT'S THE LAW



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Israel-British Commonwealth Association, Haifa
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TEL AVIV: MOGRABI Tomorrow July 24
KFAR SABA: AMAL July 26 Wed.,
NATANYA: SHARON Thurs., July 27

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THE JERUSALEM
POST

Chicago Trade Fair

Price and Quality Acid Test in Chicago

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NINETEEN - SIXTY-ONE marks the third year of Israel's participation in the Chicago Fair. An important feature of the Israel pavilion is its organization into a few major groupings, each incorporating a number of manufacturers. This approach has been taken because Israel's trade with the Chicago marketing area is still at an introductory stage, compared with what has already been achieved in the New York area.

Another important difference between the Chicago market and the New York market is that the latter has long offered Israeli goods a "built-in" consumer demand based on the large Jewish population. Chicago, however, with a population of over three and a half million, has less than three hundred thousand Jews — compared with New York's two million Jews out of a total population of eight million. This means that, although Chicago's Jewish population exceeds that of either Haifa or Jerusalem, Israeli exports there must sell themselves on price and quality.

One of 60

Israel is one of 60 countries exhibiting at Chicago, 26 of them represented by national pavilions. The Fair is being held for the first time at the recently completed 35 million dollar McCormick Place Exhibition Centre, whose floor area totals one million square feet.

The Fair will last for 17 days, starting July 25. The first week is exclusively for the trade and admittance will be to buyers only. It will be open to the general public during the afternoons of the second week, and all day during the final days.

The architectural plan of the Israel pavilion is by industrial designer August Zak, who has been responsible for many of the prize-winning Israeli pavilions of previous fairs abroad. Overall merchandising plans and execution are under the direction of Arieh Gil, Deputy Director of the Haifa Branch of the Manufacturers' Association, who has twice directed Israel's participation in the Zagreb Fair.

Total floor space at Israel's section is approximately 200 square metres, about half of which is devoted to exhibits. Here will be shown merchandise from about 50 exhibitors representing nearly 100 enterprises.

There will be no fashion show of ready-to-wear styles such as was presented so successfully in New York. This is largely because Chicago is not the dominant fashion centre that New York is.

An outstanding section, however, second in area only to that of foodstuffs, will be the group display of Israeli textiles under the name "Mitex". About half the textiles shown are combined in this joint display, which stands for "Manufacturers of Israeli Textiles for Export" and is an 11-year-old offshoot of the Textile Department of the Israel Manufacturers' Association. Today its 55 members include most local producers of men's shirts, handkerchiefs, towelling, bedspreads, hosiery, grey sheeting etc.

In this display cotton dress fabrics and mixed fibres are extremely important. Printed cotton, which took its first bow at an international fair in Europe two years ago, has now passed the $150,000 mark for exports. A large California dress firm has bought 100,000 metres to go into Western ready-to-wear. Cotton fabrics were described as "sensational" at the recent Central African Trade Fair, and exports to West and Central Africa now total $250,000. And the fashion show at the New York Coliseum brought Mitex its first orders for ready-to-wear in the U.S.

Among the food firms, Vita — called "Mrs. Plotkin" in the United States — is now actively developing its exports.

The plant is the largest kasher dehydrated soup manufacturer in the world: 1961 exports are estimated at about $400,000, and the line includes canned fruit and vegetables, soups, juices, ice cream mixes, dehydrated vegetables, and preserves. One item alone, grapefruit segments, accounts for $200,000 sales yearly in the United Kingdom.

Completely Integrated

Through the constant development of new products, the Vita line now totals about 80 items. Its operations are integrated, so that it manufactures a large part of its own materials. Thus, dehydrated vegetables are now processed not only for Vita's own soup department, but also for sale to othe soup manufacturers.

Among the 43 Vita products to be shown at Chicago, in addition to "usual" or "familiar-in-America" items, are tinned guavas, "kreplach," fruit-soup mix and sliced melon, including one type for diabetics.

Other exhibitors whose names are household — or industrial—names to all Israelis include, in the food line, Assis (canned fruit, vegetables, juice, soups) and Elite (sweets and instant coffee). Telma, producers of margarine, mayonnaise, and spreads as well as soups and mixes, introduced to America its line of "oriental delicacies" — falafel and humus — at the New York Trade Fair.

Electrical appliances and hardware run from refrigerators to fluorescent bulbs, from expresso machines to telephone exchanges. And other commercial products range from IBM machine ribbons to bathing suits, from safety glass to paint.

Israel Pavilions on Every Continent

Abidjan (upper left)

New York (upper right)

TOKYO (right)

Lagos (lower left)

Brussels (centre)

Israel Pavilion 'Outstanding'

By MARJA WOLSKA

"OUR best pavilion ever!" This is the evaluation possibly not entirely objective of Israel's showing at the New York Trade Fair in May by Dr. Eli Justic-Dayan, General Manager of the Israel Exhibitions and Fairs Company. But an even more flattering judgment — "Outstanding — the best pavilion at the Fair" — comes from a more objective source. An official of Gimbels department store in New York who recently visited Israel described the Israeli exhibit at New York as tops in conception and execution. Seventy manufacturers and institutions joined to exhibit at Israel's fifth display at the U.S. World Trade Fair.

Dr. Justic-Dayan, who directed the pavilion in New York as well as serving as "chaperone" to the five Israeli mannequins modelling in the Fashion Show, reports that the pavilion attracted 700,000 visitors, including 134,000 buyers. There were 21 fashion show performances — two daily, and these attracted 30,000 viewers. And there would have been more, according to Dr. Justic-Dayan, had it not been for space limitations.

Business results, as well as public relations successes, were very satisfactory. Firm orders were placed on the spot to business representatives at the pavilion; and since then orders have been coming in, "though we no longer have figures on these," explains Dr. Justic-Dayan, "since what is happening now is proceeding along regular business channels." One important result of the fair was the establishment of a permanent New York representative for the furniture group, which made its debut at the Fair, under the name "Israel Joiners."

Business inquiries were made at the Fair to such exhibitors as Maskit, Lodzia, Solcoor, Amcor, and others, from businessmen in South America, Colorado, and California, in addition to the majority which of course came from New York. Specific statistics are not available, but there were also inquiries regarding such items as brooms, rubber mats and buttons.

The planning and execution of the Fashion Show received special praise — even from fashion-show-hardened New Yorkers. The ribbon at the opening ceremony was cut by movie star Shelley Winters and the first performance was narrated by a popular television star; subsequent stories appeared in the newspapers, on radio and on TV from the day the girls arrived.

Instead of having one commentator, the show's planners scheduled a series of guest commentators, so that each show was covered by representatives of leading New York department stores (such as Bonwit Teller, Saks Fifth Avenue, Abraham & Straus Bloomingdales, and others) and such publications as "Mademoiselle," the New York "World-Telegram," etc.

The entire pavilion was under the architectural direction of Tel Aviv designer Moshe Sapir.

Made in Israel—For All to See

Participation in World Trade Fairs Increases Almost Fourfold

By ESTHER WALTER

AS early as 1953, when austerity still prevailed in Israel, an Inter-Ministerial Committee, operating within the framework of the Manufacturers Association, organized Israel National Pavilions at six international trade fairs. Four years later, the present Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd. was formed, a semi-official body with a board of directors representing the Government, the Jewish Agency, private and cooperative industries and commerce.

Israel's participation at fairs rose from six in 1953 to 11 in 1957 and to 22 in 1961; the conspicuous change in the type of participant reflects the development of Israel's export trade. The first pavilions were of rather an informative character, limited to a certain extent to Israeli products of a specific "character," such as gifts, fashions and characteristic foods. The fairs served to introduce the young State to the world: "Look, we are here, we have to offer some lines of goods, and promise more." Information booths of this type are still set up today in countries where Israel's production is relatively little known; they are "visiting cards," destined to create goodwill and to pave the way for later contacts.

Israel has exhibited annually in New York, since 1953, and its pavilions have been a standing feature at the U.S. World Trade Fair since its inauguration. But what a development has since taken place! In Israel's first Pavilion at the World Trade Fair, there were crowded the exhibits of over one hundred single firms, representing a variety of production lines. This partisan assault on the world's markets succeeded to a surprising extent; buyers and visitors alike noted the stand with its multitude of goods, and a considerable quantity of business enquiries was registered. It is a far cry from that motley conglomeration of various samples to the dignified spacious Pavilion that houses this year's Israel display at the 1961 World Trade Fair.

American Representatives

The original exhibitors have not disappeared from the U.S. fairs: they are represented partly in the group exhibits and partly and most gratifying — they are being represented by their American importers in various trade sections. Gifts, raincoats and various foods belong to these latter categories.

The record of Israel's participation in other great fairs reveals a similar pattern in Johannesburg, where the company also ranks among "old-timers," its three-year-old permanent pavilion of 700 square metres' area, with adjacent open-air exhibition space, now features a cinema show room, and housed over 90 exhibitors this spring, among them several group-displays.

After taking its bow at the great Food Fair in Munich last autumn, Israel participated in the Verona Agricultural Fair, the Duesseldorf Fashion Week, and in the Textiles and Food Sections of the Frankfurt Spring Fair. Its pavilion at the Munich Handicrafts Fair is being prepared. The special invitation received to attend this event from experts who had seen a selective prestige exhibition of Israeli products justifies hopes for its success.

An important innovation is Israel's "one-state show" in countries where there are no international fairs, but where the Company sees chances of trade promotion through direct display. Last year's Israeli Trade Exhibition in Kenya, and the great Show touring West Africa at this very moment, are examples of this scheme.

Increased Maturity

Exhibitors' displays not only expand but show increased maturity. Single firms, the largest of which are still only medium-sized by world standards, yield to groups and organizations, who promise greater efficiency through combined representation of certain production lines. More and more exporters attend fairs personally, for maximum on-the-spot exploitation of the contacts established.

In Thessaloniki, another of its traditional "fair cities," Israel has set up, in the Fair's new centre, its own permanent pavilion, measuring 250 square metres, plus an ample patio. In Lyons, Israel has replaced a row of three small booths occupied last year by a national Pavilion, increasing exhibition [illegible] Japan, where the great trade fairs are held alternately in Osaka and Tokyo, Israel's display this year of products of 20 firms, representing a number of production lines, followed "prestige booths" in 1959 and 1960.

Sixty exhibitors at this year's Poznan Fair represent an increase of almost 50% against last year, and reflect the importance of this fair, which is frequented by many European buyers.

"Extensions" are organized to big events in several countries, to assure maximum possible coverage of each market. Thus, the New York exhibit will go on to Chicago, the Johannesburg display has been moved to Bulawayo, capital of Southern Rhodesia, and the exhibit in Lyons has gone on to Lille.

Israel's debut at the Sydney Fair was only restricted to a participation of 55 firms because of the limited space available.

Invitations from international Fair Managements all over the world prove that Israel has well established its place among the world's "fair-going" nations.

The Fairs Company has also placed distributors in contact with exporters. Temporary sample exhibits set up in its Tel Aviv premises for the service of important individual buyers have led to direct orders totalling nearly $200,000 and continue to draw buyers of large department stores. Business enquiries received at the early spring fairs have almost doubled in number as against 1959.

The Company itself now runs its own workshop, where most exhibition furniture is built in accordance with the designs of the architects whom the Company appoints for the execution of each stand. Directors, and if necessary Co-Directors, of each exhibition are recruited from the Company's own staff, from official economic agencies, or private enterprise.

The reports brought back have guided manufacturers in adapting their goods to the demands of specific markets. While continuing and expanding its activities for export promotion, the Israel Fairs Company sees its greatest achievement in the psychological change it has helped to achieve among exporters in Israel by showing their goods side by side with international competitors' wares, and they have developed self-confidence and have attained international standing.

Designing a Fair

By a Special Correspondent

FOR Chicago the objective was "an exciting exhibition at low cost commensurate with the modest means of our small country..." By combining our effort with the show in New York we feel that we have accomplished this, for, although many of the elements from New York have been re-used, we believe Chicago will look brand new and will have an appeal all of its own.

Another factor, and a most important one, contributing to the success of our pavilion, is the choice, quality and variety of goods; in New York the modern sports car in the centre of the floor excited the attention of visitors. Their delight was embellished by the pleasant shock of finding outstandingly well-designed and yet reasonably priced modern furniture. This gave the textiles adjacent to the sports car and even the groceries something of a halo.

* * *

MUCH of the success or failure of designing an Exhibition depends upon the balance between artistry and practicability. Most Fairs also demand a capacity for improvisation.

In Belgrade the space allotted and confirmed was suddenly changed at the last minute, so that on-the-spot redesigning and rebuilding were required; from this we learned to design pavilions with interchangeable standard units which continue to look attractive and correct even when moved around. In Zagreb tools and materials were in short supply — the designers realized that they had to be fully prepared with all necessary tools and extra material. In New York the union will allow no one, not even the director of the pavilion, to handle a tool or carry a piece of material, and the labour costs of assembly and dismantling can be more than the whole exhibition — thus we must design with standard elements easy to assemble and strongly constructed.

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Tel. Cherry 1-6327

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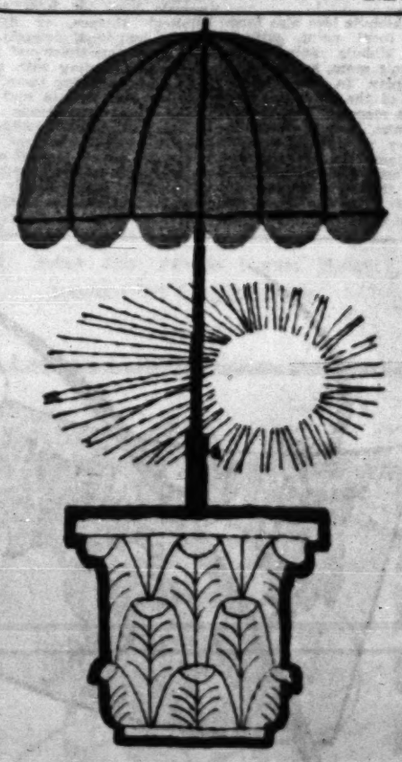

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History-Making Fair Drew Crowds, Praise

Travelling Show 'First-Ever' National Fair in West Africa

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE purpose and content of Israel's "travelling exhibition" which in April completed a four-month "tour" of West Africa, makes an interesting contrast with the conception and execution of the pavilion at Chicago.

While Israel is participating at the Chicago Fair for the third year, its activity in this market area is still considered at the introductory stage. But in West Africa, Israel "made history" in that it brought a national Fair to that area — Ghana, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast — for the first time. According to Mr. Baruch Schaefer, who directed the Exhibition and is in charge of public relations for the Israel Fairs Company, in spite of the difficulties of setting up an exhibition in an underdeveloped country, "we had things rather easy." Mr. Schaefer's point was that there was absolutely nothing around for invidious comparisons; nobody had done anything of the sort. It seems, however, that an interested group from Canada was busy noting the Israelis' procedures, and, together with certain other countries, is going ahead with plans for similar exhibitions in the future.

The show opened in Ghana. The place was Accra, and the timing, in January, coincided with the opening of the Casablanca Conference. The Israeli team consisted of Mr. Schaefer together with Mr. Baruch Tsur, an engineer. A three-man team of Ghanaians was engaged to help with the work of unpacking, shipping, and setting up the Fair for its subsequent openings in Lagos (Nigeria, in February) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast, in April). Presumably these three Ghanaians are now West Africa's experts in the matter of Exposition logistics. Total visitors at the three locations are estimated at 150,000.

The heart of the Fair was not commercial: obviously, the market for consumer goods, or even for sizeable commercial contracts for industrial goods, does not yet exist. Mr. Schaefer points out that although self-service and department stores have sprung up in the two English-speaking countries, (with merchandise mostly British and German) the native population has little money to spend and purchases are usually at the ball-point-pen level.

In spite of this, however, he reports considerable interest in such major appliances as refrigerators and air conditioners, the latter of great importance in the humid conditions of West Africa.

As stated, however, the heart of the exhibit was a message — "Israel, Land of the Bible" (of enormous interest in all three countries) combined with "The New Israel — how a small country can be built up in a short time."

The kibbutz idea also formed a focal point, with a model kibbutz dining room, children's room, and cowshed on display. In fact, the designer of the exhibition is a kibbutz member, Dan Gelbart of Alonim, who has been the designer of several kibbutz exhibitions. Gelbart travelled to West Africa months before the Fair to acquaint himself with the area and gain an understanding of how best to display Israel's message in the face of local conditions.

Lagos schoolchildren copy Herzl's dictum "If you will it, it is no legend"

Another dominant point of interest was an imposing portrait of Herzl, together with the message contained in his "Altneuland" that once the Jews have solved their own problems, they must turn to those of Africa and the Africans.

This point received an impressive amount of attention, particularly in the Nigerian school system, which proclaimed an "Israel Week" at the time of the Fair. All school-children were assigned the topic "Israel" as a composition theme. They visited the Fair at Lagos in organized groups and took notes on Israel's history beginning with Herzl.

But it was in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast and third stop on the ideological-cum-refrigeration repertory tour, that the Fair's impact was perhaps most clearly visible. The country's population is nearly two and a half million, a bit over Israel's But the area is 123,200 square miles, compared to Israel's 8,048. The currency unit is the French New Franc, and trade has traditionally and almost exclusively been with France. Abidjan is known locally as "le petit Paris." Principal exports are fruit, nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, coffee, diamonds, wood.

While Israelis working in various fields have for some time been in evidence in Ghana and Nigeria, in the Ivory Coast Israeli activity is still unprecedented news. It is the youngest of these countries in point of independence, and the Israel Embassy there had just opened a few days before the Exposition. The recently appointed Ambassador, who also represents Israel to Upper Volta and Togoland, was instrumental in establishing the ties which contributed to the Fair's success and in helping to develop the present mood in this country, which Mr. Schaefer describes as distinctly and sincerely geared to friendship with Israel.

The President and Vice-President, after visiting the Fair, broadcast speeches in praise of Israel on the powerful national transmitter. And everywhere, according to Mr. Schaefer, the main question was "How did you do it, in just ten years?"

Another question, growing out of the fact that Israelis in this part of Africa have been an unknown quantity, was "But why aren't you black? After all, you came out of Africa, or at least Egypt!".

There were problems, too, growing out of the unprecedented nature of the operation. "When I wanted to mail 400 invitations to a party for the opening," relates Mr. Schaefer, "the local post office was completely stunned by a request for 400 stamps. This had never happened before. So they had to get in touch with branch offices, and get 20 stamps from this one, 30 from that."

Another first-ever for the Fair: free catalogues were given out to visitors at the entrance.

But trade got off to a very healthy start. An Israeli delegation from the Ministry of Commerce had visited the country and signed a two and a half million dollar trade agreement; and during the first seven days of the Fair, 80 per cent of an agreed-upon import quota totalling $100,000 had been filled. Original terms had been that the Fair would run for three months.

In addition to appliances, interest was shown in poultry breeding equipment and in fruit juices — Israel's brand of the latter being considered superior to the Algerian brand, which has been the main import.

Since wood is one of the country's principal commodities, an Israeli exhibit — realistically recognizing that one country's exports are another country's imports — showed how wood which comes from Africa to Israel is processed here and then reshipped abroad in the form of manufactured items.

After his extended visit in West Africa, Mr. Schaefer travelled to Rhodesia.

Prize-Winning Exhibits Coming to Tel Aviv

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RESIDENTS of Tel Aviv will soon be able to see and buy Danish furniture, Norwegian tableware, Swedish pottery, Italian glass, British cloth and American jewellery.

These prize-winning (and probably highly priced) products will be displayed in the International Section of the Exhibition of Applied Arts due to run from September 3 to October 2 in the Tel Aviv Exhibition Gardens.

The Exhibition is being organized by the Near East Trade Fair Corporation, whose managing director, Mr. Yitzhak Roll, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that this particular project's other name was "The Better Homes Exhibition."

The Israel public will be able to compare locally designed domestic products and the best in foreign goods. The latter will be sent from Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Britain, Italy, United States, Japan and France.

The list of goods will include glassware, ceramics, stoneware, cutlery, textiles, *haute couture*, furniture, radio sets, "in fact everything used in the home and by the family," Mr. Roll said.

"We would like to launch a series of exhibitions of this nature so as to improve the general taste, so that the public in turn will compel local designers to improve their standards," Mr. Roll declared.

An independent jury made up of artists and craftsmen is now at work selecting the best in Israeli handicrafts and applied arts for the modern industrial design section. Mr. Roll noted that firms which take up stands in the commercial section will have a free hand in choice of goods and they will be able to sell to the public. Next door will be the international section containing the very best of international design.

The main pavilion in the Exhibition Grounds will be given over to a display of "applied arts in the ancient Mediterranean." These wares will be gathered from the country's museums, and include kitchen ware, domestic appliances, furniture and ancient textiles. "People will be surprised to see how much modern stuff is modelled on ancient lines," Mr. Roll said.

Mr. Roll returned recently from a month's tour in Europe where he completed arrangements for the Exhibition of Applied Arts, but regretted that no replies were forthcoming from East European countries. The above exhibition will also include an exhibition of the country's graphic arts, ranging from posters, postage stamps to packaging.

Mr. Roll's main work during his European trip was to further the preparations for the International Near East Trade Fair to be held in the Gardens in 1962. He visited 11 countries, met with Government officials and Exhibition Companies and appointed local representatives in these countries. In Britain, for example, the representative of the 1962 Trade Fair is Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., which organized the eminently successful British Trade Fair just held in Moscow.

So far the following countries have announced their participation: Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, Finland, the Netherlands and Italy. They will split their products between the stands in the Hall of Nations and in national sections of the trade pavilions.

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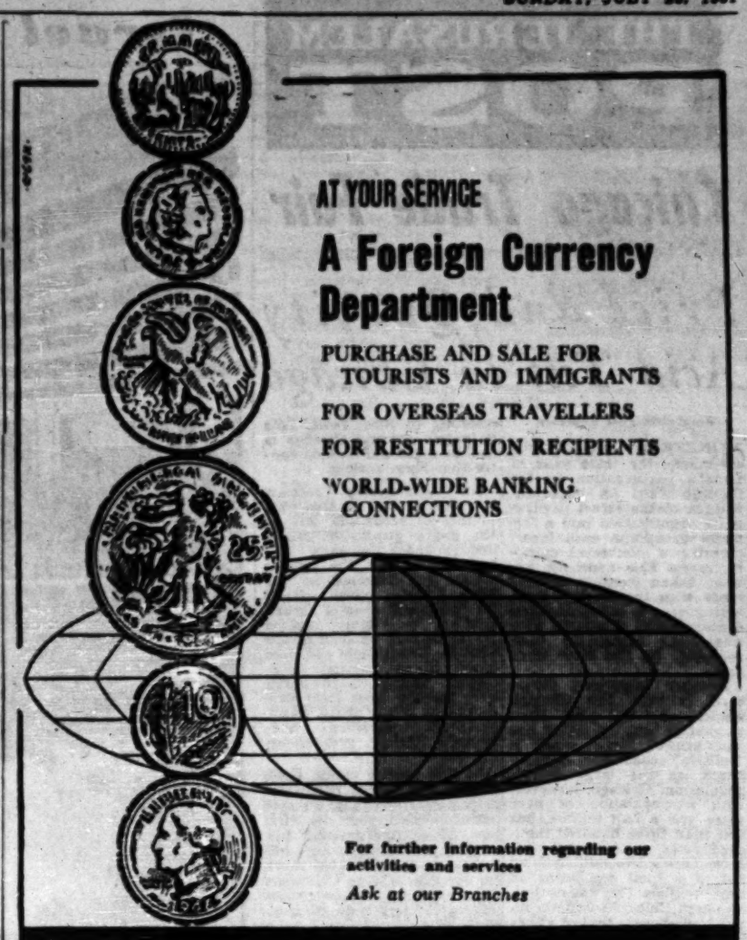

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Hobby Turned into Export

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BOTH women and walls can now wear ceramic ornaments created by a Tel Aviv housewife. Displays of her hand-made jewellery were shown at the New York Fair, as was also a ceramic tile mural which formed part of the Israel Pavilion's decor The two categories are both the work of a hobbyist-turned-exporter, and her achievements are now also being shown in Chicago.

Until four years ago Mary Riebenfeld was perfectly familiar with kitchen ovens but had never been near a kiln. Then, just for fun, she began studying ceramics with Miki Kreisler at her Tel Aviv studio.

"I started, as all beginners do, with ashtrays" says Mrs Riebenfeld. Soon she found a compelling interest in tile murals. Most of hers have Biblical themes, or depict highly individual animals. At the same time she found herself experimenting with bead necklaces, wearing them, receiving compliments and requests from her friends.

Until just three months ago her workshop was her flat. Clay was mixed, formed, dried in a dining room alcove; and Mrs. Riebenfeld's highly understanding husband observed the preparation of glazes going on cheek by jowl with that of soup.

Now that the necklaces have caught on commercially, a company has been formed — "M & M," for Miki and Mary — and she spends her days in Mrs. Kreisler's studio, where a number of helpers are also employed.

A woman's eye goes directly to the necklaces; an artist's to the murals. She herself looks upon the beads as the bread and butter. She finds the murals more creatively exhilarating — though basically the same raw materials, including Negev sand, go into both.

"The beauty of the beads," says Mrs. Riebenfeld in the tone of a fond mother, "is that no two are ever alike." This quality of individuality can of course never be found in mass production; at the same time it creates definite problems when it comes to supplying a growing market.

The necklaces then, piled in heaps of glowing colour, reflect endless variety in shape and surface. There is something Israeli about them, though never compulsively so: the little lacey balis of Yemenite beads are used in discreet combination with chunky masses of ceramic.

"I make what I like," she says, explaining her attitude toward fashion dictates or fads in colours. And this seems to work: "What I like, they — the public — like!"

Ceramic beads are made by rolling between the palms — like little dumplings — and then elongated or shaped to their one-of-a-kind formations. They are pierced with a nail (for stringing), then baked, then glazed, then rebaked. Sometimes the surface glaze is crackled, sometimes smoothly shiny, sometimes mat.

"And there are fortunate accidents. For instance, something went wrong with the ventilator of the kiln last week. I had put in some red beads to be glazed. But what went in red came out a tremendously interesting shade of mottled grey." This sort of unexpected effect, Mrs. Riebenfeld goes on to explain, while not desirable for a large industrial firm is most exciting for the craftsman.

Holding up one of her favourite necklaces — shades of beige and warm browns — she adds, "I make at least one experiment each day. And the important thing, I think, is not always to follow what's in the book. That's the secret!"

This distinctive merchandise has been shown at Trade Fairs in Johannesburg, Lyons and Frankfurt. Trial shipments have already been sent to Switzerland, France, and Ireland. Mrs. Jacques Heim, wife of the French designer who has her own Paris boutique, was charmed by the necklaces on her recent Israel visit and took some back to Paris. And — as often happens in such cases — none are for sale in local shops. Pressed into the economics of her venture, this craftsman puts the added value of her exports at around 92 per cent.

Her murals at the other extreme of aesthetic scope, were recently exhibited in Geneva. The one which formed part of the decor of the Israel Pavilion at the New York Fair was no less commercially successful than the jewellery. At the close of the Fair it was sold to a California institution, and also figured on a television show of the Fair. This mural, incidentally, depicts one of the first commercial transactions mentioned in the Bible: Abraham's 400-shekel purchase of burial ground for his wife Sara.

The murals are bas-relief, and close to flattened sculpture. To fit in the kiln for baking they are cut into tiles — Mrs. Riebenfeld does this in free-form patterns — and then rejoined on the wall.

Extending from fashion to art, and well on its way to international coverage, this is an exciting new career for a vivacious and very young-looking mother of two — who until recently spent her time caring for a daughter, now 17, and a 15-year-old son.

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Assis Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 175, Tel Aviv
Canned Fruits and Vegetables; Dehydrated Soups
Represented by: Tel Aviv Import Corp., 72 Steuben St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Citrus & Canned Products Ass'n., P.O.B. 534, Tel Aviv
Canned Fruit & Vegetables, Citrus Products
Represented by: Herbert Marmorek & Sons, 2153 78th St., Brooklyn 14, N.Y.

"Elite" Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 895, Tel Aviv
Chocolates, Chewing Gum, Sweets, Oriental Delicacies, Instant Coffee,
Represented by: Israel Creations Inc. — Israeli Assorted Commodities. 511 West 20th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

F.I.T.—Federation of Israel Canners Ltd., P.O.B. 1473, Haifa
Canned Fruit and Vegetables
Represented by: Israel Dehydrated Products Ltd. 235 East 50th St. New York 22.

The Lieber Co., Ltd., P.O.B. 138, Tel Aviv
Chocolates, Sweets, Cocoa, Candies, Chewing Gum, Oriental Delicacies
Represented by: Tel Aviv Import Corp., 511 West 20th St. New York 11.

Medijuice, 6 Ahuzat Bayit St., Tel Aviv
Canned Fruit, Juices,

Palestine Edible Products Ltd., P.O.B. 707, Haifa
Margarine, Mayonnaise, Sandwich Spread, Dehydrated Soups Ice Cream Mixes, Humus (Oriental Dip), Falafel
Represented by: Tel Aviv Import Corp., 72 Steuben St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Vita"—J. Piotkin & Sons Ltd., P.O.B. 1885, Tel Aviv
Tinned Vegetables, Dehydrated Soups, Jams and Marmalades

Israel Wine Institute, 48 Kalisher St., Tel Aviv.
Wines, Spirits

II. KNITTED FASHIONS

Arpaz Ltd., P.O.B. 4598, Tel Aviv
Represented by: Axtron Trading Corp., 1239 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Lainart Ltd., New Industrial Zone, Natanya

Mitex Ltd., Manufacturers of Israel Export Textiles, P.O.B. 4396, Tel Aviv

III. OTHER TEXTILES

Gottex—A. Gottlieb, 18 King George St., Tel Aviv
Bathing Suits
Represented by: Israel Purchasing Service Ltd., 17 East 71st Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Maskit Development of Homecrafts in Israel Co. Ltd., 17 "D" Street, Hakirya Tel Aviv
Handwoven and Folklore Fashions

Mitex Ltd. Manufacturers of Israel Export Textiles, P.O.B. 4396, Tel Aviv
Various Textiles and Textile Products

Orah, 5 McDonald St. Natanya
Children's Wear

IV. JEWELLERY — CERAMIC WARE — GIFTS

Gems from Eilat, 14 Reines St., Tel Aviv
Jewellery with Semi-Precious Stones

Harsa Ltd., Beersheba
Pottery
Represented by: Solcoor Inc., 250 West 57th St. New York 19

Lapid Ltd., P.O.B. 3070, Tel Aviv-Yafo (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Pottery

Maskit Development of Homecrafts in Israel Co. Ltd. 17 "D" Street, Hakirya, Tel Aviv
Jewellery

Miki & Mary, 6 Daniel Frish St., Tel Aviv
Ceramic Jewellery

Naaman Ltd., P.O.B. 1425, Haifa
Ceramic Ware

V. BOOKS — RECORDS — STATIONERY — COINS

Medals and Coins Section—Prime Minister's Office, 69 King George Road, Jerusalem
Coins, Medals
Represented by: Israel Numismatic Service, 115 West 30th Street, New York 1, N.Y.

Oniyah Ltd., P.O.B. 1700, Tel Aviv
Carbon Paper, Office Supply, Stencil Forms and Ink, Continuous Stationery Forms

VI. METAL PRODUCTS

Hamat Ltd. (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.), P.O.B. 1944, Tel Aviv
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Metal Products Export Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 91, Haifa
Precision Tools and other Metal Products

M.E.T.C.O.—Middle East Tube Co. Ltd. (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.), P.O.B. 788, Haifa
Steel Pipes

Vered Tools & Dies Industries Ltd. P.O.B. 785, Jerusalem
Casting Dies

Vulcan Engineering Works Ltd., P.O.B. 6100, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Heavy Steel Constructions

Vulcan Foundries Ltd., P.O.B. 624, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Heavy Metal Castings

VII. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES — ELECTRONICS

Amcor Export Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 2850, Tel Aviv
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Represented by: The Emkol Export Corp. 44 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y.

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Represented by: The Emkol Export Corp. (see Amcor above)

Electrical Motors and Appliances Ltd. P.O.B. 7, Ramle (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
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"Espresso" Coffee Machines
Represented by: The Emkol Export Corp. (see Amcor above)

Tadir Ltd., Industrial Zone, Holon (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
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Telrad Ltd., P.O.B. 80, Lod (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Telephone Exchanges and Parts

Vulcan Batteries Ltd., P.O.B. 318, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
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VIII. BUILDING MATERIALS — FURNITURE

Hamat Ltd., P.O.B. 1944, Tel Aviv (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Sanitary Fittings

Hasin-Esh, Beersheba (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Refractory Tiles

Israel Safety Glass Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 192, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Safety Glass

Lapid Ceramic Works Ltd., P.O.B. 3070, Tel Aviv-Yafo (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
Builders' Ceramic Products

"Naaman" Ltd., P.O.B. 1432, Haifa
Tiles

"Nesher" Works Ltd., P.O.B. 1696, Haifa
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Ogen Ltd., P.O.B. 67, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
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Phoenikia Ltd., P.O.B. 168, Haifa (affiliated to Solcoor Ltd.)
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New Names For Old Wine

By ZE'EV SCHUL

"WINE maketh merry the heart of man," sang Israel's sweet singer in his Psalms. In early Biblical times Noah engaged in the delightful hobby of turning the precious juice of the grape into wine: wine-making has also flourished in the renascence of Israel. This most cheerful of industries is now celebrating its seventy-second season since it was established in Rishon Lezion — and a record harvest of 26,000—27,000 tons of high quality wine-grapes are expected to arrive from the vineyards.

As the drivers bring their first fragrant loads to the gates of the far-famed cellars at Rishon, a grizzled vintner will sing the blessing of the first fruit and will call out a powerful plea "to guard us from accidents." Soon the presses will start their grinding and the green juice will flow into the cavernous interior of the building. Thus the first stage will be completed.

The Rishon cellars have always guarded most jealously their reputation for producing high quality wines, an attitude which has earned many gold and silver medals in international competitions. The Treasury has also appreciated that aspect of wine which pleases the grim men who enjoy money rather than the wines it buys — exports are expected to reach a record figure of $750,000, breaking the previous record by more than $200,000.

Emphasis on Tradition

Gourmets may reject slightly tarnished cutlery or a blemished napkin, but like to imagine that their wine was pressed by the bare feet of buxom peasant girls. They take a personal sense of pride in a dusty, cobweb-adorned or even grimy bottle. Their dedication to the ideal of good wine and old is reflected down in the Rishon cellars, where, in spite of the stainless steel, electric pumps and sundry other innovations, the accent still lies on the traditional. The bulk of the "work" is done, after all, by Mother Nature herself; in a slow and unhurried process she ferments the contents of the vast 25,000 litre vats which line the several-kilometre-long vaults seventeen metres underground.

Brandy, for instance, in spite of the highly modern distillation plant, is still matured in 300-litre barrels of a special design. Nobody could tell us why these must be made of oak, grown and processed in the province of Cognac, or why some of the barrels "must" be oval-shaped while others are round, nor could they say why some of the barrels may be "rolled" but others not (depriving them of what appears to be their natural *raison d'etre*. Wouldn't it be easier to manufacture "square barrels"?) Not even the Company knows why some wines get "seasick" and cannot stand travelling or why the British prefer theirs in barrels but others insist on bottles. Such questions, the vintners will tell you in outraged awe, are just not asked.

But why will even the most extrovert of Israelis lower his voice in respect down in the vaults? Perhaps the answer is that the making of really good wines is still shrouded deep in mystery.

Fortunately for Israel's wine industry, it is no longer entirely dependent on the drinking habits of the local soft-drink consuming population.

No Sentiment

Sales abroad, according to Mr. Shmaryahu Reznick, the commercial manager of Carmel Mizrahi, are on a strictly competitive basis. People buy Israel wine because they like its taste and it is within their means to do so. Sentiment plays only a minor role in the total sales volume.

This year's export crop is already being marketed under new titles (in accordance with an international agreement which prohibits the use of traditional names to identify the type of wine—except for the wines actually produced there). Thus Malaga now becomes "Almog." Tokay — Topaz; Port — Partom and Sherry — Sharir. Haut Sauternes and Alicante are named "Chateau Richon" — "Vin Blanc" and "Vin Rouge" respectively.

An additional innovation this year will be the use of one and a quarter million locally made bottles — ordered from the Phoenicia Plant in Haifa. Far from being satisfied with 'just a bottle,' the wine producers' demands are very strict where size, colour and 'looks' are concerned.

Above: Harvesting grapes for the wine industry; Below: At work in the wine-cellars.

Office Equipment At Fair

Speeding Up and Improving Desk Work

By a Special Correspondent

AN extensive exhibition of the latest office equipment and supplies from throughout the world will be a feature of the 1961 Chicago International Trade Fair.

Exhibited will be office materials ranging from dictionaries to duplicating equipment, carbon paper and stencil ink. The exhibit will offer a complete one-stop shopping mart for office managers interested in improving their operations.

Among the many office supply manufacturers participating in the Fair is the Oniyah Carbon Paper Factory of Israel, whose primary product represents a problem in successful foreign marketing.

"To export carbon paper is not an easy achievement," a company spokesman states. "But, in spite of difficulties, we have succeeded in raising annual exports above the $100,000 mark in recent years."

New Duplicator

Besides carbon paper, Oniyah also produces stencils, stencil ink, correction fluid, continuous forms, and ribbons for typewriters and other office machines.

The Gestetner Corporation of Yonkers, N.Y., will demonstrate a new 'stencil duplicator (Model 380), designed to handle paper stock up to 17-1/4 inches wide and 14 inches long. The machine also efficiently prints on letter sized sheets and postcards.

The Gestetner Corporation also will display an electronic duplicator (Getafax) designed to reproduce on a mimeo stencil anything from photographs to letters. The electronic process eliminates the necessity of using cameras, dark rooms, chemicals and messy trays. The compact size of this duplicator allows it to be operated atop any office desk.

BDC-Rex Rotary, Inc., Chicago, will exhibit electronic and photographic office reproducing equipment, automated mail openers, automatic folders, and paper cutters.

A feature of the BDC exhibit will be a unique interleaver which collates enclosures with mailing pieces as they are printed. Slipsheeting is simplified with this new device and ordinary scrap paper may be used for interleaving.

This duplicator and collator, known as the Rex-Rotary D 490, was designed by the internationally known designer, Count Sigvard Bernadotte, a member of the Danish and Swedish royal families.

Stenograph Machines

The Fair also will provide office managers with an opportunity to view stenograph and shorthand machines, electronic calculating equipment, furniture, and rugs.

The 1961 Chicago International Trade Fair, the major marketing event of the Western Hehisphere, is sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Many of the 35,000 buyers, businessmen, and governemental officials attending the Fair will also participate in the Intey American Industries and Chicago World Marketing Conferences held in conjunction with the exhibition.

HEARD ABROAD

One of the difficulties of economics is that it is too easy to explain, after a particular event has happened, why it should have happened; and too easy to explain, before it happens, why it should not happen — Prof. M.G. Kendall, of London University.

It never occurs to white people that there would . . . be no colour problem if there were no white people — Film actor Sidney Poitier.

The dodecaphonic system is dogmatic in the first place and, like every dogma, it is dry, lifeless and barren — Mr. Dmitri Shostakovich.

There are far too many books being published to allow any normal human being to handle them efficiently — Mr. G. R. Wasley, addressing the British Booksellers' Conference.

Market Research in Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

COUNTRIES which live by trade have long recognised the importance of organized and complete market research and information. As thoroughly no-nonsense a nation as Switzerland provides an annual budget of about a million dollars for its central research institution. At the British Board of Trade there are over 50 employees in the Library alone, and the Product Branch numbers 330 persons. The Library at the equivalent centre in Holland employs 34; the total number of employees there is 250.

Israel's Centre of Economic Documentation and Market Research, under the Ministry of Commerce, was reorganized and enlarged in August, 1959, following a study tour by its Director, Dr. Michael Rosenberg, to similar European institutions. His trip, made possible by a USOM grant, was to determine the best basis on which an Israel Centre might operate. (A large part of the books and periodicals was also made available through USOM funds, and this will be continued next year.)

It is only now — less than a year since the Tel Aviv Bureau's move to its present quarters with its two employees, that sufficient momentum has been achieved to permit a significant scale of operation.

The present staff, divided between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, is very small: minute, compared with those in Europe. There are two librarians and four market Research officers in the Product Branch (incidentally, the Centre performs its own small-scale absorption and assimilation of highly-skilled new Israelis; all four Product Branch officers are recent immigrants).

Need for Staff

At first glance this seems reasonable: small new country, small new market-research operation. But Dr. Rosenberg points out that such logic is faulty, that "we need as large a staff as elsewhere." For the work of any one national centre in no way reflects the size of the country it serves. Switzerland, America, England, other countries must all keep track of all the rest of the world. Thus the job of economic intelligence in Israel is no less large than anywhere else. It is even in some respects rather more demanding: in established trading countries, private commercial institutions, chambers of commerce, and banks have built up their own files and contacts. In Israel this reservoir of activity and experience is far smaller, making its availability by a central bureau even more important. Israel's geographical isolation from centres of commerce also adds to the problem. A Belgian businessman can easily pick up a telephone or a quick train to a colleague in Germany or France; Israel's immediate neighbours are not interested in trade.

The infant Centre here is divided, both geographically and functionally, into two sections. In Jerusalem, a branch follows economic developments on a country-wide basis and prepares information on background conditions, foreign trade (actual and potential), tariffs and customs regulations, exchange rates, development plans. This information is used largely by government departments.

In Tel Aviv, a branch follows world-wide economic information on a product basis; this is becoming increasingly useful to private exporters.

Specific Data

In both cases, data may be general or specific, positive or negative: it is quite as important to know what not to do as it is to know what ought to be done.

Information prepared in Jerusalem is used for briefings of Government officials going abroad on missions, for trade delegations in preparation for visits here by foreign officials, and general policy planning. Most such assignments make the difficult double demand of thorough accuracy plus lightning speed.

To pick out specific illustrations tends to be misleading, since the Centre performs such a multitude of tasks. Still: recent special reports have included an exhaustive study of potential exports to West African states (it will soon be published, and was used by the Israel Corporation for Fairs and Exhibitions prior to its operations there) and a study dealing with the implications of the Common Market for Israel's exports.

Foreign development plans are followed, tenders are circulated, proposals are analysed. A news item that a South American country may be considering the possibility of building a refrigeration assembly plant, for instance, is of interest to circles here.

Then there is cooperation with organizations in related fields—the Israel Packaging Institute, the Investment Centre, the National Council for Research and Development, the Water Resources Development Corporation, to name just a few.

Sources of information include foreign publications of all sorts, with hundreds received weekly. (Many are thoughtfully printed on one side only, for easy clipping and pasting.) Commercial attachés abroad function as field workers for the Centre, supplementing printed information. Efforts are continually made to improve the manner in which such reports are submitted.

Varied Publications

Methods of dissemination include the reporting of special items to interested individuals; others, of more general interest, appear in a number of publications. These include the Journal of Commerce and Industry, the Export Institute's Journal, of which Dr. Rosenberg is editor, an internal publication—"News Items from the Foreign Press"—and special reports.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, the Products Branch supplies information to Israeli exporters. Housed in the same building as the Export Institute, the professional staff here divides its work along product-classification lines of special concentration: textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, etc.

The files here are still in the early stages of growth. But already the reaction from the inquiring business man is surprise: "Oh! I didn't know you had so much material here!"

And already requests come in daily, from the smallest exporter with only the haziest notion of what planning is required, to the largest corporations with considerable experience in the field. Some recent examples:

A food enterprise wanted detailed figures on Far Eastern imports of its product. The company received its data, the Centre received a warm compliment.

An exporter of handicrafts and art objects wanted to know the American market for such items. By consulting, among other sources, American mail order catalogues, the Centre was able to provide not only prices and descriptions, but even photographs.

A beverage processor asked about opportunities for his product in African states with temperatures similar to Israel's. Current information in the files was made available; in addition, the Centre contacted several Israeli commercial attachés abroad for further information on important regulations, food laws, prices, even the names of interested importers.

To supply what is needed, news items from hundreds of sources — this time on products—are clipped and filed. These are classified according to the U.N. numerical system which breaks down commodities into literally 20,000 sub-classifications: "Bulbs, electric, non-filament, miniature, neon." A card index of abstracts of published articles is also maintained. Staff members can put their hands on the article either at another library in Israel or else from the documentation unit abroad which maintains the originals. Trade journals, in addition to hundreds of other publications, are available at the Centre's own library. In the textile field, for instance, over 60 trade periodicals are received regularly.

Dr. Rosenberg, who is far livelier than a man who spends from 14 hours a day immersed in work has any right to be, now faces a perplexing problem. He is anxious that the Centre's resources be utilized by the business community soon and extensively; on the other hand he is not yet equipped to deal with a deluge of demands.

With countries the world over sharpening economic tools to increase exports, and with new states intent upon speeding their own industrialisation, what will constitute a wise foreign trade policy? Intelligent decisions are based on facts. The place to find them is the Centre.

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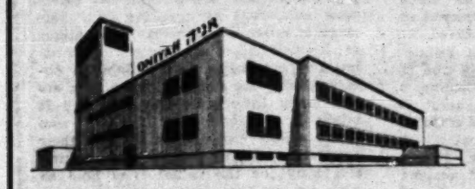

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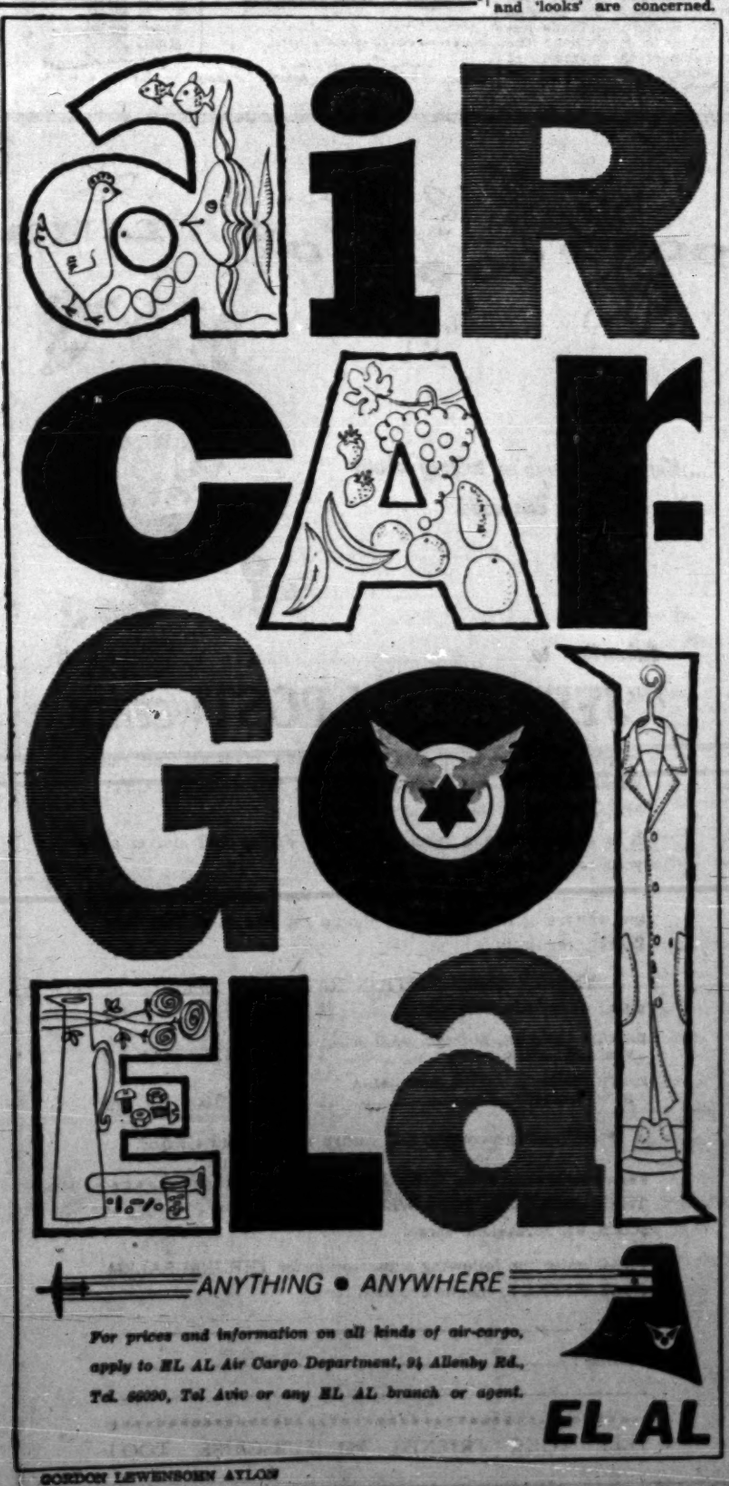

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THE JEWISH SCENE

By Geoffrey Wigoder

Right-Wing Anti-Semitism in France

THE recent death of Louis-Ferdinand Céline has afforded a reminder of the extent to which anti-Semitism can be found even in such an enlightened country as France. Céline, one of the outstanding novelists of modern France, was so ardent a collaborator during World War II that even the Germans found it hard to accept all his excesses. His aversion to the Jews was pathologic and his wartime record (when, incidentally, he was Pétain's physician) led to his sentencing *in absentia* after liberation. Pardoned under an amnesty, he returned to France and lived in virtual obscurity practicing medicine among the poor.

The extent to which anti-Semitism is still implanted in the French Right Wing forms the subject of a survey issued by the B'nai B'rith International Council. It notes that the intellectual progenitors of France's Right-Wing tradition were Barrès and Maurras. Barrès believed that man's thoughts and actions were predetermined by his race and he condemned internationalism as an instrument of influential Jews who cared little for French tradition or interests and who used French politics to further their own international interests. Maurras developed this into a doctrine, especially in the 1930's, singling out "Hebrew Christianity" as the demon of the French social order because it presumably exalted the weak over the strong. He wanted to drive out of French life the "alien" influences of Jews, Protestants, Freemasons and foreigners. These two men have exerted considerable influence on the manners of the barricades in Algiers — although of course there were also more liberal nationalist influences, such as Soustelle.

Fascist Press

There are in France at least 15 Right Wing organizations and the survey singles out some of them for scrutiny. The *Parti Nationaliste* (or *Jeune Nation*) is a militant fascist group whose symbol is a Celtic cross. Its leader, Pierre Sidos, is the son of a Nazi collaborator. The group has been officially outlawed but it continues to exist in the underground. It advocates an authoritarian state, the abolition of parliament, elections and the party system, the expulsion of people of mixed racial strains and the "cessation of the predominance of Jews in French politics and economics." It claims as its forerunner Robert Brasillach, the "poet of fascism." Its journal, "Jeune Nation," has been frequently confiscated by the police and is a leading exponent of anti-Gaullism and anti-Semitism. Here are two quotations:

"We do not want to see our affairs handled by people who are strangers to our race. We do not want to assist in the destruction of our race by aliens and by massive immigration of representatives of races foreign to the country."

"Let's call a spade a spade; who can explain why the Jews direct nearly all the big newspapers in Paris? This total Jewish domination is too much."

One of the paper's contributors is Jean Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, lawyer for Pierre Lagaillarde, who led the Algiers uprisings in 1958 and 1960; he, Tixier-Vignancourt, was also Minister of Propaganda in the Vichy regime. The membership of the party is difficult to gauge, estimates vary from 800 to 8,000, but the impact of its militancy is strong and its Celtic cross fluttered prominently above the Algiers barricades. Some observers believe it has close relations with Rightist elements in the French army.

The *Mouvement Populaire Français* (MPF) is led by Charles Duca, a nephew of the notorious French Fascist Marcel Deat. MPF is an outgrowth of "Falange Francais" organized by Luca in 1958, complete with brown shirts. Initially, its symbol was a swastika but this was changed to an arrow cross. Its programme is directed against parliamentary democracy, the principle of equality and the mixture of races. It participated last year in an international Neo-Nazi conference held in Switzerland. Its membership has been estimated at 7,000.

The *Front National Français*, led by Joseph Ortiz, claims 14,000 supporters and other Right-Wing groups carrying overtones of fascism include the *Mouvement Populaire du 13 Mai* (with 10,000 members) and the *Mouvement Nationaliste Etudiant*."

Apart from the journals representing specific organizations, there are general publications speaking for the Right Wing such as "Rivarol" which claims a circulation of 50,000 it considers De Gaulle "Judaized," is frequently quoted in neo-Nazi journals and its contributors include confirmed pro-Nazis. Another paper, "Aspects de la France" is royalist and anti-Semitic. The B'nai B'rith survey says, "One of its editor's is Xavier Vallat who, according to Arnold Toynbee, was one of the chief anti-Semites of Vichy (as though Toynbee's *imprimatur* were needed to prove Vallat's anti-Semitism!).

Jacques Soustelle, writing to *The Jerusalem Post* last November denied that the extremists wield any real influence. De Gaulle is aware of the threat and from time to time has taken action against these groups. The extent of the Right-Wing danger has been illustrated during three uprisings; fortunately De Gaulle has been there to meet them. But the potentialities of these groups, should De Gaulle leave the political scene, are nevertheless alarming.

The latest subject to excite British Jewry is the problem of whether a *halla* is a bread or a cake. The issue arose when a Jewish baker was charged that in fact he was making *hallot*, which were cake. He pointed out that *hallot* had not benefited from the bread subsidy. The magistrate accepted the defence pointing out that *hallot* contained 15% of ingredients not found in ordinary bread; that the price was about 50% higher; and that subsidies and price control that had been applied to bread had not been extended to *hallot*.

The "Jewish Chronicle" goes into the *halakhic* implications. The decision may be linguistically right, it says, but it is *halakhically* mistaken. The *halla* is blessed with the blessing for bread and not the one for cake. Historically too they are the successors of the small loaves of bread given to the priests.

Ghana Trains African Officals

By FRANK PILGRIM

ACCRA (OFNS). — IN a land of spectacular and sometimes erratic changes, one of the smoothest and most complete transformations has taken place in the ranks of Ghana's Civil Service. In 1952, not long after Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was released from prison to become the Chief Minister of the Gold Coast (as Ghana then was), there were only 520 African senior civil servants out of a total complement of 1,844. Today, out of 2,949 senior civil servants only 66 are expatriates. Ninety-seven per cent of the only 66 are foreigners, posts are held by Ghanaians.

In 1952 there was only one Ghanaian head of department. By 1957, when Ghana became independent, this figure had risen to 22. Today there are 59 African heads of departments. There are now only eight foreign heads and two of them will shortly be replaced by Africans.

In the important posts of Principal Secretary, in 1952 there were no Ghanaians. In 1957 there were seven. Today there are 22. There is now only one Ministry and three Secretaries still headed by non-Ghanaians and it is expected that by the end of the year the executive charge of all Ministries and Secretariats will be in the hands of African civil servants.

Ghana's progress in this field has been so spectacular that there has been a steady stream of enquiries and visitors from other emerging African States which would like to see the machinery of government in the hands of their own citizens.

On-the-Spot Training

The new civil servants have nearly all been trained on the spot. Every department now has its own training division or school. This training has been frequently supplemented by visits to other countries to study civil service methods there, but the standards and qualifications which have been insisted upon are those required by the Ghana Government itself.

As from this month, this training system will become more formalized by the establishment of an Institute of Public Administration which will train graduate entrants to the Civil Service. The institute is open to public officers from other independent African countries. Already two administrative officers from Tanganyika have been accepted for the course starting next September.

This process is not confined to the Civil Service. Increasing numbers of qualified Ghanaians are appearing in the large public corporations, in the banks and in private companies. Efforts are also being made to increase and improve the facilities for training more native artisans. A comprehensive manpower development plan is now being devised to organize a scholarship and training programme to meet the needs of the country's fast-expanding industrial economy.

Expatriate Officials

But Ghana is far from becoming a country where white faces are a rarity. The Government now employs 660 experts on a contract basis as doctors and technicians. The industrialization programme has attracted a number of new private enterprises from Europe, Asia and America. When work commences on the big Volta River Project there will be more expatriates in Ghana than ever before. The great difference between independent Ghana and the colonial Gold Coast is that the new foreigners will be there on Ghanaian terms and the length and conditions of their stay will be decided upon by the Ghanaians themselves.

MUSICAL DIARY

"The Pharmacist"

The Tel Aviv Chamber Music Association: "The Pharmacist" by Josef Haydn," libretto by Carlo Goldoni, Hebrew version by Avraham Yavin. Producer: Shmuel Bunim. Gary Bertini conducting a Chamber Ensemble with Rene Koren and Uli Schocken, sopranos; Shmaya Ashkenazi, tenor; Ephraim Biran, baritone; Ruth Menze, accompanist (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, July 15). Also arias and duets by Mozart, Donizetti, Puccini, L. Bernstein and Gershwin.

IT is gratifying to note that the special events financed by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation and Bethsabee De Rothschild and scheduled to take place only in Tel Aviv occasionally also find their way to Jerusalem. More publicity, though, would have enabled more music enthusiasts to enjoy this charming production of Haydn's "Pharmacist," which maintained the high level that aroused enthusiasm in Tel Aviv (Musical Diary, July 5).

Instead of the rarely performed works by Mozart and Ives which preceded the opera in Tel Aviv, we were treated to arias and duets, mostly of the standard stereotype, and excerpts from "West Side Story" and "Porgy and Bess." Rene Koren again proved her operatic temperament and experience and sang with a pleasant voice. Shmaya Ashkenazi and Ephraim Biran gave of their best; the latter has developed his interpretative and vocal abilities. Uli Schocken, bursting at the seams with *joie de vivre* and playfulness stole the show with her charming personality and a most satisfying combination of acting and nice singing. Ruth Menze was the efficient and helpful accompanist throughout the evening, and Gary Bertini kept his singers and instrumentalists together in a fast-moving and highly enjoyable presentation. *YOHANAN BOEHM*

Musical Education

THE recent annual general meeting of the Musicians' Association in Haifa was addressed by Mr. E. Amiran, the organizing Inspector of Musical Education at the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Amiran said that notwithstanding the activities of the Haifa branch and of other branches throughout the country, they were not making enough of an impression on the general public, and that the condition of general musical education was unsatisfactory. There is a growing inclination to take up only the more "popular" instruments and almost none of these pupils went on to more serious music study. More effort was also needed, said Mr. Amiran, to encourage the musicians among immigrants arriving in this country, and help was also required for poor but talented pupils with no financial means.

Israelis Abroad

THE youthful Israeli pianist, Ilan Rogoff, the 17-year-old son of an I.P.O. violinist — has won the first Prize with "Great Distinction" at this year's Concours at the Brussels Conservatoire. As a result of this distinction he has been invited to appear as soloist with orchestras in Brussels, Scandinavia, Italy and France.

Georg Singer has just returned from a tour of Austria, Germany and Switzerland where he conducted opera and symphonic music. The "Journal de Geneve" highly praised his concert, in which he included Ben-Haim's piano concerto with Varda Nishri as soloist.

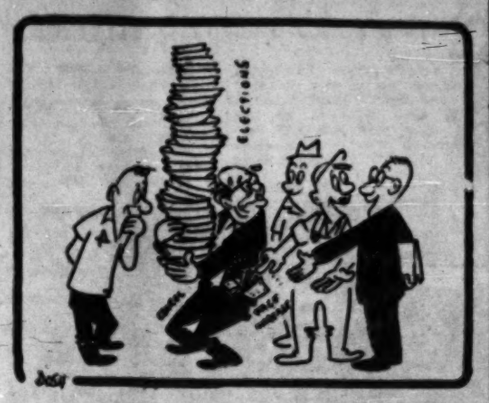
Mr. Singer has also made recordings of opera excerpts from Boris Godunoff with Nicola Rossi-Nemeni, of Nabucco with Lawrence Winters and of La Serva Padrona with Virginia Zeani.

KAREL SALMON'S newest work — "Psalm" No. 30 — has been performed in a recent public concert by the RIAS Radio Station Choir and Orchestra in West Berlin and has been recorded for future rebroadcasts.

AVRAHAM COMFORT, the leader of the Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra, has been invited by Radio Zurich and Berne to record programmes of exclusively Israeli works. He has chosen Ben-Haim's Solo Sonata, the Violin Sonata by Yosef Tal, Oedoen Partos' "Yiskor," "Bashrav" by Abel Ehrlich and the Concertino by Menahem Avidom. He has also been asked to participate as soloist and orchestra leader at the Festival in Meiringen, Switzerland, in which outstanding artists like Maurice Gendron, the cellist, Bronislav Gimpel, the violinist and Peter Wallfisch, the pianist, will take part. *Y.B.*

Raphael Sommer-Herz, the young Jerusalem cellist at present studying in Paris, won Second Prize at the "Kreisler-Casals" Violoncello Competition at Liége. There were 12 contestants, and the standard was extremely high.

HARD FIGHT FOR A RISE



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Readers' Letters

CIVIL MARRIAGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Ivan Mindlin's letter in today's *Post* proves that he entirely ignores the fact that we live in the Holy Land of Israel and as far as religion is concerned we are obliged to act according to our Holy Tora.

Let Mr. Mindlin not for a moment deem that if he is a citizen of the State of Israel, he has a right to demand that religious matters should be performed as he finds them most convenient for himself — just as the taxi driver thinks that if he has paid his licence he may drive as he likes.

Marriage laws are varied in many countries; for instance, in Italy, a Catholic cannot marry a non-Catholic and divorce does not exist at all.

We Jews are ordained to live as Jews and be buried as Jews; if someone wants to live according to his ideas, naturally he has to take the consequences. Religion is not something you order according to your style or design, at a tailor or dressmaker's. Religion, especially to us Jews, is a kind of divine spirit beyond our human conception.

Yours, etc.,
ESTHER GOLDBERG HERZOG

Jerusalem, July 4.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Mindlin is absolutely right. It is a scandal that citizens of the State of Israel are not allowed to marry if they do not belong to the same religious community. Civil marriage is the usual practice nowadays in all civilized countries.

Yours, etc.
R. LICHTHEIM

Jerusalem, July 4.

Civil marriage ceremonies are performed in Italy, by the Local authorities, between Catholics, or between Catholics and non-Catholics, after a 20 days' waiting period for the purpose of acquiring details of personal status. According to a special law passed in 1929, a Catholic and a non-Catholic may be married in a religious ceremony but must get special permission from a Bishop which is given on condition that the children are brought up as Catholics. There is no divorce at all in Italy, only annulment.—ED. J.P.

TRIBUTE TO PORTERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have passed through many ports where the porters, despite the declaration of the steamship companies that all expenses for handling the baggage of the passengers are included in the fare, usually solicited tips and were seldom satisfied.

When I arrived in Haifa port recently, I offered my porter a tip and he refused to accept it. I tried to fold the money and give it to him secretly but he again refused and said: "I'm paid for my labour; we don't take tips." When I left the port, another porter served me very nicely and again told me that I didn't have to give him any tips.

This gave me great satisfaction for I felt that I had paid this man's hard labour in full.

Yours, etc.
RABBI HENRY STEINBERG

Brooklyn, N.Y. June 6.

PEN FRIENDS

BARBARA BROCK, 15, Box 105, Kent, Ohio, U.S.A., wants an Israeli pen friend. She is studying foreign languages, collects stamps and postcards and will visit Israel soon.

KATHELEEN ZINK, 14, of 262 East Tallmadge Avenue, Akron 10, Ohio, is looking for a pen friend. She collects postcards and records, likes to sew and read.

MARGINAL COMMENT

THE EYE AND THE HEART

By Fay Doron

READING of the dispute between the Hadassah Medical Organization and the Jerusalem Religious Council over the question of Sabbath transport to the Medical Centre makes one want to ask an old riddle in a new guise: "When is a bus not a bus?" With the obvious reply: "When it is an ambulance".

That such a problem would eventually arise was apparent to many from the moment that the Hadassah leadership held its ground-breaking ceremony on the Ein Karem site some years ago. Refusing to admit the possibility of a problem has never paid off and a very large ostrich has inevitably come home to roost. Two sets of public opinion have become inflamed. The ultra-orthodox are outraged at the sight of a bus carrying hospital personnel to the Centre for Sabbath duty. Ordinary citizens are appalled at the report of the same bus being stoned by people who should by rights have been resting peacefully within the sanctuary of their homes.

★

THE compromise arrived at between the two sides concerned is a travesty of the *obiter dictum* about justice — that it should not only be done, but must appear to be done. With the decision to disguise a bus as an ambulance so that orthodox eyes are not offended, it seems to the man-in-the-street that the important thing is not so much that religious law should be observed as that it should appear to be observed. At the same time, one cannot but wonder that the hospital authorities did not in the beginning think of transforming a bus into an ambulance. Our generation has had sufficient experience of wars to know that an ambulance need not necessarily be a small, white vehicle. It can nowadays be a train or a transport plane, providing that it is clearly marked with an accepted mercy sign — Red Star of David, Red Cross or Red Crescent as the case may be. When the variegated supplies for the Medical Centre were being indented for, it should not have been difficult to include in the list a suitably disguised bus.

★

ANOTHER thought occurs when considering the situation. What of the non-Jewish ambulance driver upon whom the Religious Council insists (and, incidentally, why not a non-Jewish driver for the engines of the Fire Brigade?). Must he be of non-Jewish origin or would a suitably qualified driver who describes himself as Jewish by nationality and not by religion be acceptable? And what of members of our own minority sects whom some of the Rabbis do not consider sufficiently Jewish to stand under the marriage canopy with the rest of us?

The opportunities for hair-splitting seem to stretch away into infinity. Does a member of the Natorei Karta object to being operated upon by an unorthodox (religiously speaking) surgeon? Would he refuse the ministrations of a non-observant nurse? Or is it merely a case, as far as our religious protocol is concerned, of what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve about?

★

WHAT is distressing about the whole business is that another wedge is being driven between the orthodox and less orthodox elements in our Jewish population. Mr. Ben-Gurion has lately gone on record as opposing civil marriage in order not to create two nations of Jews. What of the danger of creating two categories — the Sabbath observers and the *Shabbos goyim* who enable them to observe the Sabbath? It might be a good idea if those who throw stones were to put some of their apparently surplus energy into creating sympathy for the values they hold so high among those whom their present attitude is driving further away from Jewish religious observance.

Jerusalem, July 23

FRIDAY'S PRESS

COMMON MARKET

Haboker (Liberal) thinks the report that Israel has applied for association with the Common Market "somewhat surprising." The paper goes on to complain that the matter has not been adequately discussed in Israel. "This question is so important that it must be clarified publicly... This Government may have ceased being a Government, but what is done or not done in this area will obligate any further Government, whatever its composition," the paper concludes.

Davar (Histadrut) writes: "The opening of a regular shipping line between Israel and the Far East is another step in the development of Eilat..." The road and the oil pipe-line from Eilat to the North are "dry-land substitutes for the Suez Canal... This does not mean that Israel has given up her right to use the Suez Canal..., but the outlet to the sea via Eilat and the ensuring of regular contact with African and Asian countries symbolize Israel's unswerving desire to defeat all Arab attempts to frustrate her development by military and economic strangulation."

Ha'aretz (non-party) welcomes the opening of the Ashkelon Hospital but wonders whether it was necessary to invest so much money in the building of one hospital.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) and **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda), oppose the decision of the Histadrut's Trade Department to recommend the expulsion of the members of the action committees in the Electric Corporation.

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The Weather

Forecast: Regional trough with northeasterly flow over our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	32	18—31	15—29
Tiberias	32	22—36	22—36
Haifa Port	70	24—29	23—28
Nazareth	35	19—30	19—29
Tel Aviv Kirya	64	20—30	20—30
Tel Aviv Port	74	23—28	23—28
Lydda Airport	49	17—31	17—31
Jerusalem	41	18—29	18—28
Beersheba	32	16—34	16—33
Eilat	10	25—41	25—39

A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Leon A. Feldman, Director of the Jewish Education Committee of New York and Professor at Yeshiva University, with his wife and son.

Mr. Uri Michaeli, Adviser on Aviation Affairs to the Minister of Transport and Chairman of the National Aviation Council, from an International Air Transport Association conference in Montreal.

Mr. Lou Boyar, Governor of the Board of Directors of Israel Bonds, of California; Mr. and Mrs. William Merkow of Wisconsin and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Silver of New York, to attend the National Leaders Conference for Israel Bonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ginsburg, New York, as guests of the U.J.A.

Nation Marks Tisha B'Av

The fast of Tisha B'Av, which commemorates the destruction of the First and the Second Temples, was ushered in last night with the reading of the Book of Lamentations in candle-lit synagogues throughout the country.

Tens of thousands of pilgrims had gone up to Mt. Zion by the early evening to participate in the all-night services held there. A large group of American rabbis gathered in the large room next to the traditional site of King David's tomb. Later many pilgrims assembled on the observation roof to gaze in the direction of the site of the temple and the Old City.

All places of entertainment and cinemas were closed last night.

The Cabinet will not meet today due to the fast.

Emigration Down 40% In First 6 Months

A marked drop in emigration of close to 40 per cent was recorded in the first six months of 1961, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced on Friday.

While 3,600 persons stated that they intended emigrating during the January-July period of 1960, there were only 2,200 declared emigrants in the same period this year.

A total of 110,364 persons left the country during these six months, and 123,033 entered. Among the arrivals were 75,033 tourists, as compared to 56,211 last year.

Those going abroad included 29,311 Israelis, as compared to 25,629 in 1960.

L.S.E. Drama Troupe Presents Shakespeare

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Eighteen members of the dramatic society of the London School of Economics who arrived here a week ago, will tonight present "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Rothschild Centre on Mt. Carmel.

The school's dramatic group which goes abroad every summer to perform, free of charge, English dramas, was in Turkey and Greece two years ago and last year in Scandinavia. Here they will perform in Haifa, Beersheba, Eilat and in a number of kibbutzim.

IL5,000 in cash and another IL1,000 in foreign currency and jewellery were reported stolen on Friday by Antonio Carmona, a monk at the Terra Sancta Monastery in Ramle. He told police that the valuables were taken from his living quarters in the monastery.

B-G Not to Attend Knesset Debate; Lavon Back Tonight

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has informed the Mapai leadership that he will not attend the special Knesset session on Monday called by the other parties to debate his recent statement on the Committee of Seven's findings in the 'Lavon affair'.

The Mapai Knesset faction will attend the session but will not take part in either the debate or the vote. This was decided on Friday at a joint meeting of the party's Knesset faction and its Secretariat here. The party regards the session "as exploitation of the Knesset by the other parties."

However, an announcement will be delivered by a spokesman of the Mapai faction. A four-man committee will draw up the announcement. The committee is comprised of Finance Minister Levy Eshkol, the Mapai faction whip, Mr. Akiva Govrin, Mayor Mordecai Namir of Tel Aviv, and the Chairman of the Knesset Law Committee, Mr. Haim Zadok.

The Mapai Central Committee will convene on Thursday to approve the party's election platform.

It was also learned that Mr. Pinhas Lavon is due back from abroad tonight. It is not known whether he will participate in tomorrow's debate.

Herut Urges Meeting On Huzeil Pardon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL. AVIV. — Herut on Friday urged the convening of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to discuss the "remission of the prison term of the son of Beduin Sheikh el-Huzeil.

Herut Committee-member Dr. H. Landau addressed the request to the chairman, Mr. Meir Argov, M.K. (Mapai).

Herut stated that Dr. Landau asked the Liberal Party to join it in this initiative but no reply had been received to the request.

Bat Yam Bather Drowns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A resident of Bat Yam, Sivirin Fishuk, 42, drowned on Friday evening at the Bat Yam beach while swimming in a rough sea. Efforts of other bathers to rescue him in time failed nor could the doctor called to the place revive him.

Hadassah Sabbath Bus Plies Route

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hadassah's ambulance-bus, leased from the Hamekasher cooperative, made its scheduled trips to the Medical Centre in Ein Karem without incident yesterday.

As prescribed by the agreement between Hadassah and the Jerusalem Rabbinate, the bus was driven by a non-Jew. It was painted white with a blue line and with blue Magen David signs in front and rear, and carried a sign, "For essential Medical Staff Only."

200 Arabs Apply For Tax Posts

A Ministry of Finance tender announcing 25 vacancies for Moslems, Christians and Druse in tax offices all over the country drew more than 200 qualified replies, the Treasury spokesman announced Friday.

The positions call for a high school education, knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic and a certain standing in the candidates' respective communities. The pay is in grades seven through nine.

A number of applications from unqualified persons — generally lacking a high school education — were returned by the Civil Service Commission.

One Killed, 12 Injured In Week-end Road Accidents

A boy was killed and 12 persons injured in a spate of accidents over the week-end in various parts of the country.

Sixteen year-old Mahsan Bek, from Jaffa, was killed instantly when a truck struck him as he was riding his bicycle on Friday near the railroad tracks on Yehuda Halevi St. The driver of the truck, Zaki Marmiaseker, of Bnei Brak, is being held.

An attendant at the petrol station at the corner of Carlebach and Hashmonaim Sts. was struck and pressed between a car he was servicing and a jeep which was driving into the station. The attendant, Avraham Vita, 40, was taken to the Ichilov Hospital where his condition was reported to be satisfactory. The jeep was driven by Moshe Bekerman.

Aviva Reuven, 18, and a 12-year-old boy from Ramat Gan were injured on Saturday when a car struck them while they were riding bicycles. Aviva was seriously injured and was taken to the Tel Hashomer Hospital.

In the south, four persons were injured, one of them critically, in a collision between a car and a truck at an intersection on the Dimona-Beersheba road.

Carmi Lugosi, 30, from Haifa, was seriously injured and was taken to the Beersheba Central Hospital. The three who received light injuries and were sent home after first aid treatment are Moshe and David Dahan, of Dimona, and David Goslan, of Haifa.

Soldiers Hurt

Two soldiers were seriously injured on Friday when their command car overturned after hitting the rail of the bridge near Sde Moshe settlement in the Lachish area. The officer driving the car and the passenger were taken to the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot.

The accident occurred on the same spot where eight soldiers were injured six months ago when their command car overturned. Military police are investigating.

As a result of another car overturning on the Afula-Tiberias road on Friday, an unidentified Haifa resident was seriously injured and is still unconscious at the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

A four-year-old boy from Ahisamakh village, near Ramle, was seriously injured on Thursday when an automobile hit him as he suddenly darted into the main street of Ramle. The boy, Raphael Shenu, was taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital where his condition was reported to be satisfactory.

On Friday in another traffic accident, nine-year-old Moshe Amar, from Beit Shemesh, was run over near the Beit Shemesh police station. He was taken to the Hadassah Hospital and is reported to have a fractured hand, head and hip injuries. The driver of the car has been detained. *(Itim.)*

Second Ceiling Drops In New Haifa Building

HAIFA. — A second-floor concrete ceiling, cast on Friday morning, collapsed the same afternoon at a building going up at 28 Rehov Hanevi'im adjoining the Atzmon cinema here.

No one was hurt. Two workers escaped serious injury by hanging on to the steel mesh wires that reinforce the concrete.

This is the second time that a ceiling has collapsed in this building. The ground floor is to house a branch of the Workers Bank. A Labour Ministry Inspector has been assigned to investigate the cause of the mishap.

Suspected Bank Robbers Caught

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Within 24 hours of the Nahlat Yitzhak bank robbery on Thursday at noon, four suspects, all the weapons allegedly employed, and IL2,320 of the stolen IL8,900 were in police hands.

Three of the four men, Yosef Nathanson 30, of Petah Tikva, Marcel Hasan, 30, of Tel Aviv, and Shmuel Mandelbaum, 26, of Tel Aviv, were caught within 12 hours. They were brought to court already on Friday, and remanded for 15 days by Magistrate Y. Gershony.

The fourth suspect, Shlomo Bernstein, 30, of Tel Aviv was arrested at noon on Friday while in hiding at his sister's home in Ramat Hasharon. He will be brought to court today.

The police spokesman explained that the successful police action in arresting the men was the direct result of keeping these men as "likely customers" under surveillance for the past few weeks. The formation of the gang was known to police.

The gang entered the Workers' Bank at Nahlat Yitzhak brandishing a Karl Gustav sub-machinegun, usually used by Arab infiltrators, and Parabellum revolvers.

Galilee Villager Killed In Watermelon Patch

ACRE. — Na'if Salah Kassem Hamoud, 36, of Kabbul, West Galilee, was found dead in his watermelon patch by his small daughter on Friday morning when she came to bring him his breakfast. The child ran back screaming.

His head had been battered with what police believe to have been either an axe or a mattock. The time of death has been tentatively set at between midnight Thursday and five o'clock Friday morning.

So far the police have no clue. All traces were obliterated by the villagers, who flocked to the scene before the police arrived.

Ministry Awaits Ruling On Tenants' Complaint

The Ministry of Labour's Housing Administration considers the complaint lodged by tenants of the Shikun Sela housing development in Kiryat Yovel, Jerusalem, to be *sub judice*, and will not reply to it till the tenants' case comes to court.

The Administration's announcement, made Friday in Jerusalem, refers to charges that the houses were of substandard construction and of a smaller area than stipulated in the prospectus. They were put up by the Sela Company of the National Workers Federation (Herut trades union) and were part of the Ministry's housing programme.

In view of the fact that the tenants have employed a lawyer to sue the Administration and the Sela Company, and in view of the prevailing "eve of election" atmosphere, the Administration decided to await the court hearing before making any statement.

Government Approves Ferry for Somerfin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Somerfin Company has received Government approval for the acquisition of a $3m. passenger and ferry vessel to operate between Haifa and Brindisi.

The ship will take about 20 months to build. She will have room for 600 passengers and their cars and will cover the distance in two and a half days.

This will be the first Israeli passenger ship not owned by the Zim company. The Government has agreed to underwrite the credit of 80 per cent of the cost price which the shipyard will grant the company. The project has been approved by the Ministries of Finance and Transport.

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The Public is kindly requested to note that the Performances start at 8 p.m. sharp.

Electioneering: All vs. Mapai

Klinghoffer: Mapai Preparing Blacklist

Prof. Hans Klinghoffer charged at a Liberal Party meeting in Ramat Gan yesterday that the existence of a card-index in the Mapai headquarters showing the political affiliation of the citizens of this country was an "open assault on civil rights."

Such a card-index was like the "blacklists maintained by political police in totalitarian countries," he charged.

Golda: Danger From Splinter Parties

Foreign Minister Golda Meir charged at a Mapai meeting in Jerusalem that if there was any danger to Israel democracy it came from the "splinterism" of too many small parties. Democracy required the existence of a large party which was capable of making decisions, she declared.

As far as Herut was concerned, Mrs. Meir was sure that the electorate would once again disregard the "demagogic incitement" of that party. She regretted that the Progressive Party which had formerly sided with the forward-looking part of the nation had gone over to the reactionary camp of the General Zionists.

Allon: Ben-Gurion Twice 'Great'

Mr. Yigal Allon, the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, declared in Petah Tikva on Friday night that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion — "my old mentor" — was a great man in two ways: historically great and a great expense to the country. The untimely elections brought about through his caprice are costing the economy IL150m., he said.

He went on to say that he had to overcome deep feelings of admiration to finally criticize the Premier. "I am not surprised at Yosef Almogi, but how can David Ben-Gurion lend himself to the demagogic and empty election propaganda disseminated by his proteges?" he asked.

Hazan: Bureaucracy Endangers Democracy

The danger to Israel's democracy does not lie in a possible coup by the army whose officers are still imbued with the pioneering spirit, but in the bureaucracy which is increasingly ignoring public opinion, Mr. Ya'acov Hazan told a Mapam rally at the May Cinema on Friday night. About 1,000 persons attended and the speaker was cheered several times.

He charged that a clique inside the Ministry of Defence, headed by Ben-Gurion and Peres, were endangering democracy, and declared that if Mapai was not weakened by the elections, the internal dispute would continue and Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir would be the first to be purged by the "Peres group."

Begin: Herut Only Alternative to Mapai

Mr. Menahem Begin M.K. told a Herut meeting in Jaffa that Herut was the only alternative to Mapai. The other parties must realize that if they wish to set up a government without Mapai it must be centred around Herut.

He said that Mapai must "take a vacation in the opposition," and accused Mapai of devaluating both the Pound and public morality.

The Herut leader termed the talks held by Mr. Ben-Gurion with President Kennedy "an absolute failure." This was because the Prime Minister had later declared that the two leaders reached an understanding, whereas President Kennedy sent letters to the Arab leaders urging the return of a certain number of Arab refugees to Israel. Were this to happen it would destroy the State, Mr. Begin declared.

Dayan: Mapai To Maintain Policy

"The electorate has to decide on the path which the state will follow in future years. We do not propose a new way, we ask for a chance to complete the job we are doing," Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan told a Mapai meeting in the Givat Olga district of Hadera.

"We insist on equality in our relations with the Arab states so as to attain the necessary normalization in these relations. Our opposition to territorial concessions and return of the Arab refugees derives from our main concern and aim: absorption of future immigration and the increase of our strength," Mr. Dayan declared.

Galili: Against Mapai 'Insiders'

Ahdut Ha'avoda will not join the Government until it is promised that decisions will be made by the Government and not by a group of "insiders," Mr. Israel Galili said at a political rally yesterday at the Zion Hall in Jerusalem.

He said that Mr. Ben-Gurion had not examined the question of the "affair" for six years because he was protecting his political "heirs."

Bentov: Alone In Opposing I.E.C. Rise

The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, told an audience at the Orgil Cinema in Jerusalem yesterday that he had been alone in his opposition to the Government decision to pay more than IL1m. in retroactive pay increases to 200 senior officials of the Electric Corporation. He added that at first the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, had also joined him in opposition, but when it came to a vote, Mr. Dayan went along with the majority.

Mr. Bentov went on to say that Mapai was only getting on the "development of the Negev" bandwagon as an election stunt. He recalled that three years ago he had drawn up a five-year programme to settle 100,000 persons in the Negev; the plan had been shelved at the time. But now, with elections approaching, Mapai was proposing all sorts of plans — Arad and B'sor are two examples — without taking the time to investigate the cost.

Josephthal: Must Avoid Hate Campaign

Labour Minister Giora Josephthal warned a Mapai meeting in Ofakim that the election campaign should not be reduced to one long exhibition of hate and slander but should provide an opportunity for civic education. He declared that 2,000 new housing units were now under construction in development towns.

Dr. Josephthal dwelt on the grave phenomenon of disunity as revealed by the existence of 14 competing Knesset lists. Mapai's social policy had brought the nation to full employment, decent public housing and education opportunities, he declared.

Shofman: El-Huzeil Working for Mapai

Mr. Yosef Shofman M.K. told a Herut meeting in Migdal Ha'emek that the son of Sheikh el-Huziel, who had his jail term for arms traffic with the Jordanians commuted last week, was already making election propaganda for Mapai among the Arab minority.

He criticised Mapai for recruiting support from such "gun runners."

Golan: Dayan's Policies, Failures

The farm-planning policies of Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan were unrealistic and were proven failures, Mr. Yitzhak Golan, M.K., told a Liberal Party meeting in Karkur. Mr. Dayan's policies had caused serious damage to middle class farmers, for whom the poultry branch was the main source of livelihood, he said.

Striking Invalid Veteran Loses High Court Appeal

The invalid ex-soldier who has been conducting a sit-down strike outside the Tel Aviv residence of the Prime Minister to press his demands for official pension rights lost his final appeal in the Supreme Court on Friday.

The veteran, Amnon Twili, was discharged from the Army earlier this year after he had been found unfit for duty. An Army medical commission ruled that his disability — partial paralysis of both legs and one arm — did not result from his Army service and that he was therefore not entitled to a pension.

After losing a suit brought against the Ministry of Defence in the Tel Aviv District Court and pending hearing of his appeal before the Supreme Court, Twili late last month began a sit-down strike outside the Prime Minister's home.

In the meantime, he has been received by Mr. Ben-Gurion, who promised him a partial pension despite his ineligibility. Twili, however, was still unsatisfied and pressed his case through to the Supreme Court, which on Friday ruled that it was not competent to intervene in the considerations of the defence authorities as to the amount of pension to be paid him.

DAN BUS routes which had been temporarily detoured around Kikar Magen David in Tel Aviv during the digging of the underpass returned to their regular routes on Friday.

Ofakim Head Indicted For Irregularities

ASHKELON. — The former Chairman of the Ofakim Local Council, Avraham Biton, was on Friday formally charged with misuse of Council funds and released on IL500 personal bond.

According to the indictment, Biton arranged, *inter alia*, to put the brother of the former secretary of the Labour Council on the town payroll, without ever really employing him.

The Ofakim Local Council was dispersed several months ago and the town is now being run by an appointed commission. The irregularities were discovered after the commission took over.

Chen Defies Court 'Exodus' Ban

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem premiere of "Exodus" will be held tonight at the Chen Cinema as scheduled despite an injunction banning the performance, Mr. Haim Schiff, owner of the Chen, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The Jerusalem District Court on Friday issued an injunction at the request of Mr. M. Mizrahi, owner of the Orion Cinema, and the Weizmann Institute, proprietors of the distribution rights, barring the Chen and its owners, Messrs. David and Haim Schiff, from showing the film.

Mr. Schiff maintained that the injunction was obtained under false pretences and that he would ignore it. He also flatly termed as "an outright lie" a report that he received his copy of the film from the Chairman of the Executive of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, on the understanding that it would be used solely for an experimental showing on the Chen screen.

The Schiff brothers were on Thursday awarded an injunction against the Orion in the same matter. They claimed that they had arranged for sole exhibition rights with the distributors, United Artists.

In their application, Mr. Mizrahi and the Weizmann Institute stated that while nothing had been settled with the Schiffs, a contract giving exclusive showing rights had been signed with the Orion.

Gush Zvulun Team Sets New Swim Records

TEL AVIV. — National swimming records were set up by Gershon Shefa and the Gush Zvulun relay team, at a regional swim meet at Gush Zvulun yesterday.

Shefa broke his own 200-metre Butterfly stroke record, timing 2 mins. 32.2 secs. beating his previous best of 2.43 mins. The Gush Zvulun foursome set up a 4x200 metres free-style best, in 9 mins. 21.7 secs., beating the previous best of 9.40.0 mins.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Holon Hapoel, 30 — Mishmar Haemek Hapoel, 67; Tel Aviv Hapoel, 71 — Haifa Hapoel, 63; Tel Aviv Maccabi, 73 — Jerusalem Hapoel, 66; Givat Haim Hapoel, 60 — Kiryat Motskin Maccabi, 56.

Other games were postponed in view of Tisha B'av.

Soldiers Leave For Nijmegen 4-Day March

Thirty-nine young servicemen and women left Friday morning by air force plane for Holland to participate in the four-day Nijmegen Route March.

According to the leader of the marching delegation, Sgan-Aluf Shlomo Imbar, the soldiers have all undergone three weeks of intensive training just prior to their trip.

They arrived Friday afternoon in Rome, where they spent the Sabbath and are due in Amsterdam this morning. The march begins on Tuesday, and on each of the following four days the marchers will cover 40 km.

Gadna Air Cadets To Turkey, U.S.

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A delegation of seven members of the Gadna air cadets left on Friday by an air force plane accompanied by two air force officers for visits in Turkey and the U.S.

Ben-Ami Sela, 17, of Tel Aviv, member of the Israel Aviation Club, and Amihud Dotan, 16, of Givat Brenner, graduate of a Gadna flying course, will be the guests of the Turkish Aviation Organization.

The five Gadna members who will be the guests of the U.S. Civil Air Patrol are Yiftah Ramot, 16, of Givat Brenner; Israel Reuven, 17, of Kibbutz Evron; Dan Livneh, 15, of Hadera; Itamar Noi-Ner, 16, of Haifa and Dan Eshel, 19, of Afula. All have completed Gadna gliding or flying courses.

The two groups will spend several weeks in the two countries.

Seven Choirs Here For Fourth Zimriya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The largest contingent of foreign singers to the Fourth Zimriya, the 74-member Engadin choir of St. Moritz, Switzerland, arrived last night.

This choir will perform early church music at the choir assembly beginning on Wednesday night at the Mann Auditorium.

The Engadin choir is the seventh foreign choir to arrive here for the Zimriya. The other choirs here already are: "La Faluche" students' choir of Paris; the Los Angeles Festival choir; the New York Jewish Choral Society; the Copenhagen Folk Choir; the Danish Bnei Hashir Zionist choir and the Zimriya Choir of London.

Another four choirs are expected to arrive by El Al planes today.

HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 48/61

Tenders for installation of 10" water line from Rehov Sha'ar Halevanon to Wadi Rushmiya

1. Tenders are hereby invited for installation of a 10" water line from Rehov Sha'ar Halevanon to Wadi Rushmiya.
2. Tenders should be submitted on documents which may be obtained from the Haifa Municipality Accounts Department for a fee of IL15 (fifteen), not returnable.
3. Further explanations and particulars required by the applicant for preparation of his bid may be obtained from the Municipal Water Supply Technical Department, Room 17, 36 Rehov Sirkin, Talpiot Mart, Haifa, from 9 a.m. till 12 noon.
4. The bids, in sealed envelopes, should be superscribed: "Tender for Installation of 10" Water Line from Rehov Sha'ar Halevanon to Wadi Rushmiya", and should be placed in the Tenders Box at the Accounts Department, Room 104, Haifa Municipality Building, no later than 12 noon on Thursday, August 10, 1961.
5. At the time of submitting a tender, every applicant must deposit with the Municipal Treasurer a sum of IL6,000 (six thousand) in cash or bank guarantees from a recognized bank.
6. The applicant who will be accepted will be required to give credit for 20% of the value of the entire job for a period of three years at legal rates of interest.
7. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

ABA KHOUSHY
Mayor

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

DAGON GETTING LOAN TO FINISH SILO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Finance on Friday announced its approval of the Dagon Silo Company's request for a IL1.8m. loan from the U.S. Cooley Fund.

With the newly-ensured approval of the loan, Dagon will shortly resume work on the building of a third grain storage silo at their Haifa elevators.

The loan had been held up last week when the Treasury withdrew its approval in an effort to insert a clause in the loan linking repayment to the exchange rate of the dollar. As settled finally, the loan is unlinked, as are all loans from the Cooley Fund.

SUSPENDED AIRPORT MANAGER REINSTATED

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Michael Keren, the Manager of the Airport who was suspended from work several months ago at the instance of the Minister of Transport, reported back to work on Friday morning.

He told "Itim" here that on Thursday he received notice from the Ministry that it had accepted the findings of a Histadrut enquiry commission to the effect that his suspension had been unfair and that he should be reinstated. He declined to answer when asked if his reinstatement was permanent or temporary.

Some time ago reliable sources stated that Mr. Keren would be replaced by Aluf Mishne Gideon Shohat, of the Air Force.

Strike At Lydda Airport Restaurant

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Two El Al Britannias were nearly forced to take off without food Thursday night due to a warning strike in the airport's restaurant. At the last moment the El Al company managed to put aboard a small supply of food from outside the airport.

The strike was called to protest against the management's intention to lay off 10 temporary workers, thereby, according to representatives of the works committee, increasing the work load on the remaining workers.

At a meeting between the two sides at the Histadrut Executive on Friday, the workers announced that if no agreement was reached within 24 hours, a general strike of all workers connected with food would be called.

The management's representative, Mr. Hadar, told reporters that the workers' claims were not justified as the work contract states that the Sharon Hotel, owner of the restaurant, has the right to fire workers.

A further meeting to discuss the matter will be held today. *(Itim)*

I.E.C. Action C'ttees Meet

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL. AVIV. — Great pressure was exerted over the weekend on Mapai supporters among Electric Company workers in an attempt to reduce attendance at the general meeting of I.E.C. personnel called by the unofficial action committees for this afternoon.

Mapai supporters were called to an urgent meeting with the head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, Mr. Yeruham Meshel, at the Yahdav Club yesterday morning where he urged them not to attend the meeting.

The meeting is regarded as a test of strength of the action committees and will be closely watched by all parties to see how widely they are supported by company staff, in opposition to the official works committee.

The heads of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda in the I.E.C. met on Friday and urged Mapai to join with them in setting up a round-table conference at which all outstanding problems could be dealt with. The two minority factions opposed punitive measures against members of action committees.

This meeting was preceded by a series of meetings between Mr. Y. Yudin, the Mapam Histadrut leader, and top Mapai Histadrut leaders, such as Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker and Mr. Meshel. On Thursday night, Mr. Rehavia Ofek of the Histadrut Trades Union Department met with members of the I.E.C. action committees, and allegedly promised them that an appeals committee for complaints against "unjust grading" would be set up forthwith and asked them to put their faith in the Histadrut.

This conciliatory tone was missing in an official Histadrut statement published last night which announced that members of the action committees would shortly receive notices of the Histadrut decision to bring them before a members' tribunal which would consider their expulsion from the ranks of the Histadrut.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam factions in the I.E.C. have urged that if the action committees' demand for retroactive increases from 1960 cannot be met, because of the company's lack of funds, then the Histadrut should agree to give the increases in the form of company shares within the coming year.

POLIO. — Some 100,000 Tokyo children, aged 3 to 10, were fed anti-polio pills yesterday in the start of a mass immunization programme of 10 million children.

Notices to the Public

NOTICES OF PAYMENT FOR THE 1961-62 FESTIVAL AND BAAL SHEM TOV STAMPS

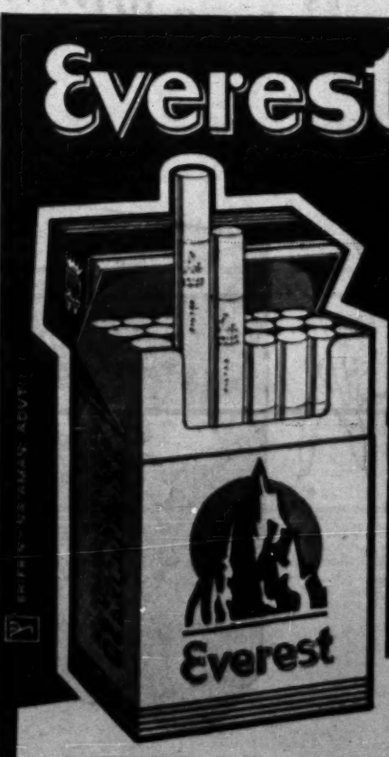
The Post Office Management announces that notices of payment for the 1961-62 Festival and Baal Shem Tov stamps have been sent to all subscribers of the Philatelic Service.

Subscribers who have not yet received a notice of payment or a notice stating that the balance registered in their credit is sufficient to pay for the regular order, are requested to apply immediately to the Philatelic Service Bureau, 13 Sderot Yerushalayim, Tel Aviv-Haifa, Tel. 65221.

Sudanese President Meets Khrushchev

MOSCOW, (Reuter). — Prime Minister Khrushchev, who is holidaying by the Black Sea, yesterday met President Ibrahim Abboue of the Sudan when he arrived at Adler airport, on the Black Sea, from Uzbekistan, Tass reported.

President Abboud is on a 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

Everest


KING SIZE
Everest FILTER IN THE RED BOX
Everest MENTHOL IN THE BLUE BOX
THE ONLY CIGARETTE IN ISRAEL WITH THE MULTI-FIBRE FILTER

We deeply mourn with Israel and Laura Schul the passing of their beloved sister
Fanny Metzger ע"נ
ISAAC and MORRIS AZARIAS

We mourn the passing of our beloved
Dr. Eva Stern
Dr. Georg Stern, husband
Daniela Stern, daughter
Olga Bobasch, mother
Rudolf Bobasch, brother
Dr. Fritzi Nobl,
Dr. Franz Stern
and families
The funeral will take place from Rambam Hospital, Haifa, today, Sunday, July 23, 1961.

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Halevi Probes Eichmann's Conscience

Judge Looks Closely into Nazi's Claim to Pangs of Conscience and Inner Misgivings

By MACABEE DEAN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE psychological processes and the inner motivations of Eichmann — in the period when he was a devout Nazi, and today when he claims he deeply regrets his past acts — were deeply probed on Friday morning by Dr. Benjamin Halevi, one of the three judges trying Eichmann in the Jerusalem District Court.

His questions ranged over most phases of Eichmann's behaviour. Dr. Halevi carefully set the stage for his own questions by pointing out that Eichmann had stated that he wanted to tell the truth, and here was his opportunity.

Dr. Halevi: You said during your interrogation that although you had been brought to Israel against your will, once here, you welcomed the opportunity to tell the truth. Is this correct?

A. From my personal "human" aspect, I even welcomed the opportunity to undergo the lengthy cross-examination; it gave me an opportunity to throw off the mantle of lies which has grown up about me during 15 years.

Q. And this trial is important to you not only as a trial, but because you have become a "famous" man?

A. Not only because of my reputation, but because I am interested that my family, that my sons, should know what to answer when questioned about me, about the lies which have been heaped on me. They can say: Look, he has withstood the longest cross-examination there ever was and he told the truth.

Q. Since you want to regain your honour in the eyes of your family, this complicates matters. Might it not lead you to lie, if the facts are against you?

A. No. This is impossible. It must be known that I told what I had done, for I was covered by orders. Moreover, I am not a coward, and if I was a coward I would seek refuge in lies.

Q. You have seen that you were not interrogated in Israel by Gestapo methods; nor are the methods of this court like those of the (Nazi) People's Courts.

A. I've felt this.

Q. Therefore, it depends upon you if you have the courage to tell the truth — even if it is unfavourable to you?

A. Yes.

1,000 YEARS OF GUILT

Q. And no one is forcing you to talk?

A. I've felt this.

Q. Since you've used the word "cowardice," I would like to point out that Wisliceny called you a coward. But Winkelmann said that your personality was like that of Endre, who had the courage to face a Hungarian Court and accept the responsibility for his deeds. He did not try to blame others... There were other exceptions. The former Governor General of Poland, Hans Frank — I think his name was — who although he claimed that the extermination of the Jews was outside his jurisdiction, said he could not deny his guilt. He was an exception and he had courage. He even went so far as to say at Nuremberg that "a thousand years will pass before the guilt of the Nazi Party is erased," or something like this. (At Nuremberg, Frank said: A thousand years will pass and the guilt of *Germany* will not be erased.)

A. Yes.

Q. You also said that each man has the natural right not to incriminate himself, but you also said that you are not abiding by this principle and that you have the extraordinary courage to reveal here, before the world, the full truth.

A. Yes. May I answer?

Q. This was not a question. It was a unilateral request and I want to complete it. You may be assured that this court has no bias against you, although you are in Israel, and that we are making every effort only to discover the truth. We both have the same purpose here.

But for you, such a quest demands greater personal courage than it would of another person, and I don't know if you are capable of subordinating your own interests entirely and of telling the whole truth.

Although this court is objective, this does not mean that we are so naive as to believe everything said here. We are trying to differentiate between truth and untruth.

You said that you wanted to write a book... to help German youth learn from the mistake of the generation which preceded it. This would not be a propaganda book, but an honest book. You can, figuratively speaking, write this book here in your testimony. You can say those things here, in this court, which you would say in your book.

A. Yes.

Q. But you must convice not only your sons, but also this court. But you cannot convince this court if you are not honest.

A. I know this.

Q. You are about to complete your testimony. This will be your last opportunity, to delineate your place in the hierarchy (of extermination), to show whether you are an ordinary man or a hero, to show whether you wish to tell the truth or to shirk this duty.

A. Yes.

Q. All right, let me point out that you have said that you heard that Chaim Weizmann, in the name of the Jews, declared war on the Reich. You admitted that this might have been a German propaganda trick. Let me point out in your favour that in this book, which is not autobiography, Weizmann said words which — although they are not a declaration of war — might be interpreted as being one. But this did not mean that Germany had any right to treat our people differently than you would treat any other.

A. Yes, I've admitted this.

Q. But when you invaded, for example, Norway or France, you singled out the Jews for special treatment. The Dutch, for instance, told you plainly that they recognized only the Dutch (which included the Dutch Jews) and the non-Dutch. But you Germans set the Dutch Jews apart and treated them differently. For example, in France, Norway or Poland, you collected the Jews and sent them to Auschwitz...

A. Yes.

Q. ...and you did not do this to others. But this was not part of any declaration of war on the Jews.

A. I've admitted this.

Q. And behind these acts was Hitler's racial theory distinguishing Aryans from non-Aryans... a theory put in practice long before the War and based mainly on the Nuremberg laws?

A. Yes.

Q. This theory also established second-class Aryans, like the Slavs, while only "first-class" Aryans belonged to the "Master Race." To which race did the Mufti belong?

A. From a racial viewpoint, to the Semitic race. Therefore, the phrase "anti-Semite" was not used, but rather "anti-Jewish." If the racial theory had been used correctly, it should have applied to the Arab peoples too, but I'm not sure if it would have been applied to all of them.

Q. But no steps were taken against the Arabs on racial grounds? That is, when politics were more important, the racial background of the Arabs could be forgotten?

A. The Arabs were not included in the category against which sanctions were to be executed.

Q. You have compared the extermination of the Jews with the killing of German women and children during air raids. But there is a great difference. The German cities were bombed to force an armed enemy to surrender. Once this had been done, the bombings would have stopped. But the Jews were arrested in their homes and sent to their death in Auschwitz.

A. There is a great difference between the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and between the bombing of German and English cities, and the gassing of the Jews — this is a crime against humanity. But this was during a time when the law ordered this and the responsibility lies with those who gave the orders.

Q. You swore an oath of allegiance to the Fuehrer. As a member of the S.S. you owed your allegiance to Himmler?

A. Yes.

Q. Then listen to what Himmler said at Posen on October 14, 1943. (Dr. Halevi read a long excerpt from this speech which deals with the extermination of the Jews, and calls upon the Germans "each one of whom has his A-1 Jew" — to stand firm until all are exterminated.) Your views have changed since then?

A. Yes.

But you remained faithful to your oath until May 8, 1945; you were consciously a Nazi?

A. Yes.

DEFEAT CHANGED HIS MIND

Q. But after the downfall of Germany, you slowly changed your mind?

A. Yes. It took me a very long time.

Q. But Himmler said at Posen that the Jews must be exterminated like vermin, like any disease germ, and that the lack of pity for them is a virtue?

A. Yes. I've admitted this.

Q. Have you heard of the expression "Blutkitt"?

Eichmann said that he had, and that it meant that those men of the same blood, like the S.S., were bound together by the very quality of their blood. Dr. Halevi said that he had understood the expression to mean that men "were bound together by a common fate, like 'we're all together in one boat,' and that anyone leaving would still be bound by the same fate (and guilt) as those in the boat." Eichmann agreed that the phrase might have been used this way.

Dr. Halevi then read from a statement made by Wisliceny who said that while in Hungary Eichmann had warned that anyone who quit the (extermination) boat would nevertheless bear the same guilt as those remaining. Moreover, Eichmann would never allow any of his men to quit his unit.

Eichmann: I was never a tyrant with my men. However, it was not up to me to approve a request for a transfer.

Q. Did you know Heydrich very well?

A. Yes.

Q. What type of a man was he?

A. Ambitious, loved publicity, and wanted to grab as much authority and power as he could... He created the Reich Security Head Office, although Dr. Best was the architect.

Q. Heydrich and Himmler worked out the policy for the extermination of the Jews.

A. (Oswald) Pohl must also be taken into account. I would say that this triumvirate, Heydrich, Himmler and Pohl, were responsible for the tactical and strategical planning of the extermination of the Jews.

Q. The extermination programme was planned along military lines, including psychological warfare methods and misleading the enemy?

A. I think these matters were worked out as the programme progressed. I don't think it was ever planned at one time.

Eichmann then explained how matters were handled in Vienna, Prague and Berlin, when emigration was still permitted, and later in other countries where the "final solution" was to be enacted. One of the first steps was to set up a Judenrat or Jewish Council which was answerable to the Gestapo.

Q. And these Jewish Councils were a tool in the hands of the Germans, that is to say, they were used as tool against the Jews.

A. Yes, we saved manpower.

Q. Clerks and policemen?

A. Yes.

Q. And do you still remember the orders that came from Himmler how to camouflage your activities? These orders — by deceiving the victims — not only made your work easier, but harnessed the Jews to their own destruction.

A. Yes. This is correct.

Asked how the Warsaw ghetto had influenced German extermination policy, Eichmann said that it had direct results only in two countries, Holland and Hungary, where the deportations were stepped up. In both these countries, the Germans feared invasions — in Holland by the Allies — and in Hungary — by the Russians—and did not want any Jews left behind who might help the invaders.

Eichmann, in reply to other questions, told how he had almost fought a duel with Obergruppenfuehrer Wolf about allowing some Jews to emigrate. Eichmann admitted that he thought then that if one request was approved — and it was not up to him, but to his superiors to approve them—this would start an avalanche of requests. As for Hungary, his superiors as well as the Hungarian authorities had approved the leaving of the "Freudiger group" (to Rumania) and the rescue train to Switzerland via Bergen Belsen.

'BLOOD FOR GOODS' A BLUFF

Q. What were Himmler's motives in making the "blood for goods" proposal?

A. I have no definite knowledge of Himmler's motives. But I think he wanted to motorize two S.S. cavalry divisions.

Q. But a second purpose can be seen clearly. He promised not to use the trucks on the Eastern front. Well, any child can understand that this was meant to split the East and West.

A. I don't know. I had my orders and I was following them.

Q. But this might have been Himmler's motive?

A. Yes.

Dr. Halevi asked him if he did not think that the entire "blood for goods" proposal was one gigantic bluff practised on the Jews to ease them along their way to death. Eichmann said it might have been, but there was the matter of the advance release of 100,000 Jews. Dr. Halevi asked if this had not been part of the Jaeger fighter plane programme (to find 100,000 able-bodied Jews to construct an underground airplant for the Germans). Eichmann pointed out that the Jaeger plan was, as far as he knew, thought up at a much later date, and moreover, the 100,000 Jews were to be sent to any (neutral) place that Yoel Brand elected.

Q. You have claimed that you were never anti-Semitic?

A. Yes, nor anti-Jewish, if the word is used in its true meaning.

Q. You told Bureau 06 that "the family of my step-mother intermarried to some extent with Jews and Jewesses." You had a Jewish aunt called Dorchie?

A. Yes.

Q. And the daughter of this marriage was considered, under the Nuremberg laws, as a half-Jewess?

A. Yes.

Q. And you said that she "could in 1944, and certainly in 1943, leave for Switzerland upon my approval. I of course approved this. I say this to prove that I never hated the Jews." You also said that Dorchie's husband even returned and asked you to take steps to save a Jewish couple? When this uncle came, did you approve or reject his request?

A. I don't remember, but I must have treated this request favourably. I could only deal with those persons whose names had not been entered into the police lists. It was easy to handle such cases to close your eyes as it were, if it was handled secretly.

Q. So you could close your eyes? In these cases you could allow your "human" feelings to influence you?

A. But there were so few cases like this. And it was easy to deal with them before their names were entered on the police lists.

Q. You don't have to apologize for doing a good deed if it was easy. But the main thing is that you didn't mind breaking your oath (to Hitler).

A. Oh, I kept my oath. I just confessed...

Q. Confessed? In the Catholic sense? So Muller could release you from your oath.

A. No. Muller could not. It was like what happened on the Rumanian-Hungarian border. I 'confessed' that I could not obey the order, and I confessed, and was reprimanded.

Q. Didn't you ever feel an inner conflict between your conscience and your duty?

A. It would be better to say that I was 'split,' that is, I was like one person escaping into another.

Q. In other words, you had to escape from that part of your character guided by conscience into your duty-bound personality?

Eichmann failed to understand this question. When it was reformulated, he said, "Yes, it is possible to phrase it thus. But only because a man could not arrange it by himself."

Q. Only if he was willing to assume the consequences of his acts.

A. A man could shoot himself or say: I won't do this. If the latter, I don't know what would have happened to him.

Q. Only because you didn't try.

A. I tried doing it through the accepted method, by getting a transfer.

Q. I see. Now, I want you to read another excerpt from Himmler's Posen speech.

The excerpt dealt with Himmler's warning that disobedience would not be tolerated, but if a man felt that he could not go on, he would be relieved of duty.

Eichmann found no contradiction in this excerpt and in the fact that he had not been transferred or relieved of duty. He merely pointed out that "Himmler was addressing S.S. generals," and the higher the officer's rank the easier it was to free oneself of an onerous duty. Himmler's words did not apply to men of Eichmann's rank.

CIVIC COURAGE LACKING

Q. Dean Grueber said here that the German people lacked moral courage.

A. This is indeed true.

Q. He also said that if this moral courage had existed, things would have been different.

A. This is certainly true.

Q. So, you agree that the Hitlerian era was not ordained by destiny? In the event it was only a question of acting like human beings?

A. Yes. Only of acting like human beings. But this was a harsh period, a war was being fought. An individual thought that (running against the tide) would be purposeless, like dropping a drop of water on a hot stone. It would not have changed anything. I think that this was the question of the era, of ideological education, of training. For as a rule, soldiers have little moral courage.

Q. And if you seriously ask your own conscience, wouldn't you find that you lacked moral courage?

A. I lacked it as many did, as did most persons in uniform.

Q. You call yourself an idealist. Could you call yourself an idealist during the Hitlerian era?

A. Yes, for there were things that were ordered to be done, and I had to obey orders.

Q. So was it difficult for the individual to draw the conclusions, if he did not want to obey?

A. What conclusions, if I may ask? To shoot oneself?

Q. Then it was hard. But today, do you have the courage to accept responsibility for your acts?

A. I've already said that on the "human" side, I have judged myself.

Q. You are ready to accept the responsibility?

A. A distinction must be made between those things which I did and which I didn't do. And I want to say that I did not give orders like Winkelmann and Endre, I took orders. And if I am guilty as a receiver of orders, I am ready to accept the judgment and the punishment.

Q. Do you accept the burden of the facts — not the legal facts, let the court decide upon those — but the burden of the deeds?

A. I had to do them.

Sassen Documents

Q. I mean, are you willing to accept the Sassen document as authentic?

Eichmann again stated that parts had been dictated when he had been under the influence of alcohol. Other parts had been tampered with to make them more interesting. Moreover, he had not even read the entire document.

Judge Halevi: And this is the practical result of your moral courage.

(It will be recalled that Dr. Halevi was the only one of the three judges who thought that the Sassen document should be admitted to the court in its entirety.)

When are Hands Clean?

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Friday morning's session of the Eichmann trial opened with Judge Raveh winding up his questioning.

Judge Raveh: You said here that your feeling was akin to that of Pontius Pilate?

A. Yes.

Q. The subject of clean hands has been on your mind before. Look what you have written in your own handwriting. Where did you write this?

A. In Haifa, I believe.

Q. And what did you write?

A. "I know that I will never be able to wash my hands clean, for the fact that I was obeying orders is meaningless."

Q. How can you reconcile this with what you told the Court, that your hands were clean? (Referring to his feeling after Wannsee).

A. When a man judges himself and his life he does so at different times, under different circumstances, and in different moods. But when I tell myself how many times I tried to leave my work for other work, that I never wanted to come to Berlin in the first place — even if only not to leave my family — then I come to the conclusion that I did everything in my power (not to do this work). I was an instrument in the hands of others, those stronger than me. If I were to say this in the language of the streets, I would say: I wash my hands clean, not in regard to the law, but in regard to my inner feelings.

Inner Reservations

Q. So when you talked about washing your hands clean in 1942 (after Wannsee) you were referring to your inner reservations? You never mentioned these reservations to Heydrich?

A. To Heydrich. No, no, never. I couldn't say this to Heydrich.

Q. And if you had said this, you would have been sent to a battalion where your loyalty would have been tested?

A. I don't know. Perhaps I would have been transferred, perhaps I would have been sent to a crazy house. I would have been arrested, this certainly, but what happened afterwards would have depended on how Heydrich reacted.

Eichmann then repeated his explanation of what Muller meant when he said that "if we had 50 Eichmanns we would have won the war." Muller was referring to his action in combatting the effect of fire bombing attacks during the final phases of the war, a time when most of his colleagues were busy arming themselves with forged papers in preparation for going underground.

He also denied being present at a meeting in Berlin on September 21, 1939, where the "final solution" (adopted formally on January 20, 1942) was discussed.

Einsatzgruppen Statistics

Earlier, Judge Raveh had asked Eichmann what sources he had used for the statistical information he had collated for Heydrich's speech at the Wannsee conference (January 20, 1942) where the decision to implement the "final solution" was theoretically taken. Eichmann listed all the sources, and Judge Raveh asked: Did you include the reports from the *Einsatzgruppen?*

Eichmann's answer was evasive, and Judge Raveh pointed out that the accused had told Bureau 06 that the *Einsatzgruppen* reports had been one of his sources. Eichmann said he neither wanted to deny he had told Bureau 06 this, nor that he had used it. (The implication is that the "final solution" was being implemented in the areas conquered from Russia six months before any formal decision to this effect was taken.)

Judge Raveh then turned to the "blood for goods" proposal. Eichmann had proposed selling one million Jews. How many Jews were actually alive in 1944 in all the areas under German domination? Eichmann said 800,000 to 1,500,000.

In a lengthy series of questions, Eichmann described the ranks, duties and jurisdiction of his department, its relationship with Muller, the work, the chain of command and jurisdiction, and the relationship to other departments.

Q. And Muller never said to you: Eichmann, what is your opinion on this?

A. No. when Muller did not know something himself, he went to his superiors. Muller's nature was such that...

Q. Good. Enough. It's difficult to swallow what you are telling us, that a man of your (governmental) rank, *Obersregierungsrat*, was never asked for advice and never made proposals?

A. Jewish affairs were complicated and different from all others. All the various central authorities intervened, and in the majority of the cases, they decided, and their decisions were sent to the police for *implementation.*

Opposite Number

Judge Raveh then questioned Eichmann on how affairs were run in the Foreign Ministry, and after it had been shown that Eichmann's opposite number did take decisions, Eichmann was told "that perhaps you will agree with me that it is hard to understand why you didn't introduce the same type of procedure in your department?"

Eichmann's answer was an extension of his former one, but he added that in Jewish affairs, "there were so many points of contact with the central authorities, with the Nazi Party, until it was difficult for the police to please everyone. These orders of one authority overlapped and even contradicted those of the others, and each insisted that it have the last word. This was the reason why there was not even any grounds for proposals (from me).

In a second round of questions on the Wannsee conference, Judge Raveh asked:

I don't understand why after the conference had broken up, three persons — Heydrich, Muller and Eichmann — stayed behind to celebrate?

A. To celebrate?

Q. Yes. I can understand why Heydrich and Muller stayed behind. But why Eichmann?

A. I had to write the protocol.

Q. This is news to me. Until now I thought you three remained behind to rest from your hard work. Heydrich was satisfied, for he had anticipated all sorts of difficulties, and he even smoked — something which you saw him do for the first time. The three of you sat in front of the fireplace. Can you explain this?

A. We three remained behind so that Heydrich could tell me how to draw up the protocol — I've already said that except for minor corrections it is my handiwork — and after he had given me my instructions, we did not continue to discuss these matters. We sat by the fire and he offered me a glass of cognac, or perhaps two glasses, or perhaps three glasses, and then Heydrich and Muller went home, and I sat down to work.

Ilin, Autocars in Race To Produce First Israel Car

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A Detroit-type race is developing here with two motor car firms straining to be the first to put an Israel-made popular car on the market.

Kaiser-Ilin, whose much publicized popular car has been postponed several times, now hopes to start production "in October or November," Mr. Efraim Ilin, the General Manager, told *The Jerusalem Post.*

He said that the firm is suing the Austrian firm which had contracted to supply the motor and then backed out of the contract. Meanwhile K.I. has signed a contract with another foreign firm for motors, and is now adapting the model to the new motor. Mr. Ilin said he hoped to have the first car ready by the end of the year.

At the same time, the Autocars company is now concentrating on putting out a popular car of its own, to be made of fibre-glass as are all its models. It will be a four-seater, and should cost about IL5,500, including taxes, Mr. Y. Shubinsky, the manager, reports. (About the same as K.I.'s planned price.)

Autocars has shelved its plan for a six-seater in order to get the "pop" car out before the end of the year, Mr. Shubinsky said.

Meanwhile, Autocars is now completing its first sports car, which will be ready as planned at the beginning of August. The Government has fixed the tax at IL4,000 per car, and it will be retailed in Israel at IL9,900. At the end of August, the first export shipment will be sent to the U.S. Of the planned 1,000 sleek cars a year, 850 are earmarked for export, at $3,200 retail in the U.S.

45 Flunked for Walking Out of Technion Exam

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Forty-five Technion students who walked out of their physical chemistry final examinations last week on the grounds that the material was unfamiliar were all flunked in this subject by the Technion authorities.

The students, members of the second-year chemical and mining engineering course, left the exam in a body claiming that they had not been taught the subjects asked about. Students of other courses completed the test.

After the students apologized, the Technion decided to fail them only in the one exam and that they would be permitted to sit for exams in other subjects. If their marks prove satisfactory, they will be allowed to take the physical chemistry test again at the end of the summer vacation.

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OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY COURSE
JERUSALEM

Registration is continuing for the three-year occupational therapists' course which starts at the beginning of November, 1961.

Candidates with secondary school education recognized by the Ministry of Education are accepted.

Those interested should apply in person to the Course Management, 11 Rehov Helena Hamalka (formerly Immigration Office building), Jerusalem, between 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; or in writing to P.O.B. 498, Jerusalem.